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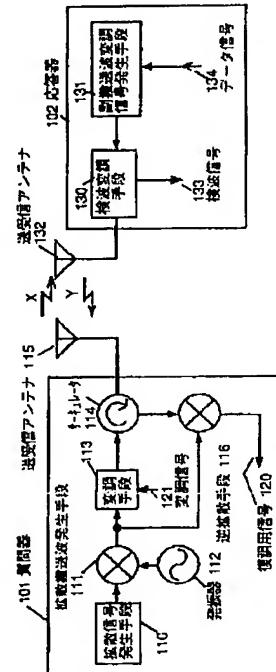
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(54)【発明の名称】 移動体識別装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 非接触で交信を行う移動体識別装置において、質問器間の干渉を軽減して、応答器の周辺に複数の質問器が存在する中でも、質問器応答器間の交信が可能な移動体識別装置の実現を目的とする。

【構成】 応答器102は副搬送波変調信号発生手段131で発生した副搬送波変調信号により変調を行う。質問器101は、応答器102の副搬送波変調信号の周波数帯域内に周波数成分を有しない疑似雑音信号で拡散した拡散搬送波を送出し、また、受信信号を逆拡散することで、拡散信号の影響なく応答器102からの送信信号の復調を行うことが出来る。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 送信信号を検波して検波信号を発生するとともに、副搬送波変調信号を変調して出力する検波変調手段と、前記副搬送波変調信号を発生する副搬送波変調信号発生手段とを応答器に設けるとともに、前記副搬送波変調信号の周波数帯域内には周波数成分を持たない擬似雑音信号を発生する拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項2】 第1の擬似雑音信号を発生する第1の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号を用いて第1の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第1の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号と系列が同じで時間的にずれた第2の擬似雑音信号を発生する第2の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第2の擬似雑音信号を用いて第2の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第2の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第2の拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記第1、第2の擬似雑音信号の位相差を制御して応答器と交信可能な距離を変化させる位相差制御手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項3】 第1の擬似雑音信号を発生する第1の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号を用いて第1の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第1の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号と系列が同じで時間的にずれた第2の擬似雑音信号を発生する第2の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第2の擬似雑音信号を用いて第2の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第2の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第2の拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記第1、第2の擬似雑音信号の位相差を制御して応答器と交信可能な距離を変化させる位相差制御手段と、送信アンテナまたは受信アンテナに送信または受信する方向を変化させる指向性可変手段と、前記指向性可変手段と前記位相差制御手段を制御し応答器と交信する方向および距離を制御する交信領域制御手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項4】 擬似雑音信号を発生する拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波信号を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記拡散搬送波発生手段の発生した信号を遮断する遮断手段と、前記拡散搬送波信号で受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記遮断手段により送信が遮断されることにより前記逆拡散手段の出力信号より同じ周波数帯を使用する他の質問器の存在を検出する質問器検出手段と、前記質問器検出手段の検出信号を受けて前記擬似雑音信号の系列または位相を切換える拡散信号切換手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項5】 基準信号を発生する基準信号発生手段と、前記基準信号を質問器外に出力する基準信号出力端子と、外部から基準信号を入力する基準信号入力端子

と、前記基準信号入力端子からの入力信号と前記基準信号発生手段の出力信号のどちらかを選択する基準信号切換え手段と、擬似雑音信号を発生し前記基準信号切換え手段の出力信号に同期して初期化される拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項6】 周期的に同期動作信号を発生させる同期動作信号発生手段と、擬似雑音信号を発生し初期化信号で初期化される拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記拡散搬送波発生手段の出力信号を変調する変調手段と、基準信号を発生する基準信号発生手段と、前記同期動作信号に従って前記基準信号発生手段の発生した信号を前記変調手段の入力信号として選択する変調信号切換手段と、前記拡散搬送波で受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記逆拡散手段の出力信号から基準信号を再生する基準信号再生手段と、前記基準信号発生手段の出力信号と前記基準信号再生手段のどちらかを前記拡散信号発生手段の前記初期化信号として選択する初期化信号切換え手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項7】 搬送波を発生する搬送波発生手段と、前記搬送波発生手段の発生した信号を遮断する遮断手段と、前記搬送波と受信信号を混合する周波数混合手段と、前記遮断手段により送信が遮断されている時の前記周波数混合手段の出力信号より同じ搬送波信号を送信している他の質問器の存在を検出する質問器検出手段と、前記質問器検出手段の出力する検出信号を受けて搬送波周波数を切換える搬送波周波数切換え手段とを質問器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項8】 1回または複数回の検出動作において、送信が遮断されてからの経過時間に対応する反射信号より大きな受信信号の存在により同じ搬送波信号を送信している他の質問器の存在を検出する質問器検出手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項7の移動体識別装置。

【請求項9】 第1のアンテナと第2のアンテナを設け、第1のアンテナに接続される検波変調手段と、第2のアンテナに接続される整流変調手段と、前記整流変調手段の出力に電源を切り換える電源切換手段と、前記整流変調手段への変調信号入力を切換える変調信号切換手段とを応答器に設けた移動体識別装置。

【請求項10】 整流変調手段の出力電圧で無線電力供給領域にいることを判定し電源切換手段および変調信号切換手段を制御する領域判定手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項9の移動体識別装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は主としてUHF、マイクロ波ミリ波帯の電波を用いて移動体に取り付けられた応答器との反射電波によるデータ伝送により移動体を識別

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する移動体識別装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、移動体識別システムとしては図1 2に示す構成が知られている。

【0003】図1 2において、901は質問器、902は移動体に取り付けられる応答器、903は質問器901で読み出したデータをもとに応答器902の取り付けられた移動体を識別するデータ処理端末である。

【0004】さて、質問器901は、発振器910、変調回路911、分配器912、サーチューレータ913、10送受信アンテナ914、混合器915、信号処理部916で構成され、一方、応答器902は、検波変調部920、信号処理部921、メモリ922、送受信アンテナ923で構成される。

【0005】応答器902へのデータの書き込みは、信号処理部916で作成した変調信号により、変調回路911で発振器910の出力を変調後に送信し、応答器902で受信し、検波変調部920で検波して、信号処理部921で処理した後、メモリ922に書き込まれる。応答器902の内部情報の読み出しは、質問器901から無変調搬送波を送信し、メモリ922の内容に従って信号処理部921で生成された変調信号により、検波変調部920で変調反射し、質問器901で受信した信号を混合器915で搬送波と混合した後、信号処理部916で読み出しデータが得られる。

【0006】また、スペクトル拡散を使用した移動体識別システムとしては、特開平2-8770号公報に記載される図1 3に示す構成が知られている。

【0007】図1 3において、質問器951は、発振器960の発振信号を任意の送信データによって変調器961で変調した質問信号Xを、送信アンテナ962から連続的に発射している。この質問信号Xの交信エリア内に、応答器952が入ってきた時に、応答器952は受信アンテナ972で受信した質問信号Xがあることを検知し、質問信号Xを応答器952自身が識別コードメモリに保持している識別コードに応じてスペクトル拡散変調器971でスペクトル拡散変調して、送信アンテナ973から再発射する。質問器951では、識別する必要のある応答器952が持っている識別コードを全て記憶しているメモリテーブル964を備えており、これらの識別コードの中から任意の1つの識別コードを選択して、受信アンテナ963で受信された応答信号Yをスペクトル拡散復調器965で復調し、出力966を得る。

【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記の従来の構成では、質問器の周辺に複数の応答器が存在する場合に、応答器の区別が出来ず、質問器ー応答器間の交信が困難であった。また、応答器にスペクトル拡散を行う構成要素が必要となり、小型、低消費電力な応答器の実現が困難であった。さらに、複数の質問器が同じ周波数帯または

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拡散符号を使用してしまった場合、妨害となる質問器の存在を検出することが出来ず、良好な質問器ー応答器間の交信が困難であった。

【0009】本発明は上記課題を解決するもので、質問器の周辺に複数の応答器が存在する場合にも応答器の区別が可能な移動体識別システムを実現し、また、複数の質問器が存在する中でも良好な質問器ー応答器間の交信が可能な移動体識別装置を比較的小規模な回路構成で実現するとともに、妨害となる質問器の存在の検出を可能として質問器間の干渉を回避を可能とする目的とするものである。

【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため本発明は、第1に、送信信号を検波して検波信号を発生するとともに、副搬送波変調信号を変調して出力する検波変調手段と、前記副搬送波変調信号を発生する副搬送波変調信号発生手段とを応答器に設けるとともに、前記副搬送波変調信号の周波数域内には周波数成分を持たない擬似雑音信号を発生する拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0011】本発明は、第2に、第1の擬似雑音信号を発生する第1の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号を用いて第1の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第1の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号と系列が同じで時間的にずれた第2の擬似雑音信号を発生する第2の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第2の擬似雑音信号を用いて第2の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第2の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第2の拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記第1、第2の擬似雑音信号の位相差を制御して応答器と交信可能な距離を変化させる位相差制御手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0012】本発明は、第3に、第1の擬似雑音信号を発生する第1の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号を用いて第1の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第1の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第1の擬似雑音信号と系列が同じで時間的にずれた第2の擬似雑音信号を発生する第2の拡散信号発生手段と、前記第2の擬似雑音信号を用いて第2の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第2の拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記第2の拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記第1、第2の擬似雑音信号の位相差を制御して応答器と交信可能な距離を変化させる位相差制御手段と、送信アンテナまたは受信アンテナに送信または受信する方向を変化させる指向性可変手段と、前記指向性可変手段と前記位相差制御手段を制御し応答器と交信する方向および距離を制御する交信領域制御手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0013】本発明は、第4に、擬似雑音信号を発生す

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る拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波信号を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記拡散搬送波発生手段の発生した信号を遮断する遮断手段と、前記拡散搬送波信号で受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記遮断手段により送信が遮断されることにより前記逆拡散手段の出力信号より同じ周波数帯を使用する他の質問器の存在を検出する質問器検出手段と、前記質問器検出手段の検出信号を受けて前記擬似雑音信号の系列または位相を切換える拡散符号切換手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0014】本発明は、第5に、基準信号を発生する基準信号発生手段と、前記基準信号を質問器外に出力する基準信号出力端子と、外部から基準信号を入力する基準信号入力端子と、前記基準信号入力端子からの入力信号と前記基準信号発生手段の出力信号のどちらかを選択する基準信号切換え手段と、擬似雑音信号を発生し前記基準信号切換え手段の出力信号に同期して初期化される拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0015】本発明は、第6に、周期的に同期動作信号を発生させる同期動作信号発生手段と、擬似雑音信号を発生し初期化信号で初期化される拡散信号発生手段と、前記擬似雑音信号を用いて拡散搬送波を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段と、前記拡散搬送波発生手段の出力信号を変調する変調手段と、基準信号を発生する基準信号発生手段と、前記同期動作信号に従って前記基準信号発生手段の発生した信号を前記変調手段の入力信号として選択する変調信号切換手段と、前記拡散搬送波で受信信号を逆拡散する逆拡散手段と、前記逆拡散手段の出力信号から基準信号を再生する基準信号再生手段と、前記基準信号発生手段の出力信号と前記基準信号再生手段のどちらかを前記拡散信号発生手段の前記初期化信号として選択する初期化信号切換え手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0016】本発明は、第7に、搬送波を発生する搬送波発生手段と、前記搬送波発生手段の発生した信号を遮断する遮断手段と、前記搬送波と受信信号を混合する周波数混合手段と、前記遮断手段により送信が遮断されている時の前記周波数混合手段の出力信号より同じ搬送波信号を送信している他の質問器の存在を検出する質問器検出手段と、前記質問器検出手段の出力する検出信号を受けて搬送波周波数を切換える搬送波周波数切換え手段とを質問器に設けたものである。

【0017】本発明は、第8に、第1のアンテナと第2のアンテナを設け、第1のアンテナに接続される検波変調手段と、第2のアンテナに接続される整流変調手段と、前記整流変調手段の出力に電源を切り換える電源切換手段と、前記整流変調手段への変調信号入力を切換える変調信号切換手段とを応答器に設けたものである。

【0018】

【作用】本発明は上記構成によって、質問器の拡散搬送波と、応答器の副搬送波が干渉せず良好な質問器応答器間の交信ができる。

【0019】また、質問器の周辺に複数の応答器が存在する場合に、交信領域を移動させることで応答器の区別を行い、質問器-応答器間の交信を行うことが出来る。

【0020】また、拡散搬送波発生手段で発生した拡散搬送波を質問器からの送信信号に用いることで、複数の質問器が存在しても、使用する疑似雑音信号が異なる質問器同士は干渉せず、また、基準信号を共有することで個々の質問器の疑似雑音信号の非相関性を維持し、個々の質問器がお互いに影響なく動作することが出来る。

【0021】また、同じ周波数または疑似雑音信号を使用した質問器を質問器検出手段で検出し、周波数または疑似雑音信号の系列、位相を切り換えることで、質問器間の干渉を回避して、個々の質問器が影響なく安定して動作することが出来る。

【0022】また、応答器において、電力伝送されている領域では伝送された電力を整流して使用することで内蔵電源の消耗を抑えより長い期間の使用を可能とし、また、電力伝送されていない領域では2つのアンテナを変調に用いることで、より広い範囲で交信が可能に出来るようにしたものである。

【0023】

【実施例】

(実施例1) 以下、本発明の第1の実施例について、図面を参照しながら説明する。図1は本発明の第1の実施例における移動体識別装置のブロック結線図である。

【0024】図1において、101は質問器、102は応答器である。質問器101において、110はチップレート f_c で系列長Lの疑似雑音信号を発生する拡散信号発生手段、111は発振器112の出力信号と疑似雑音信号を混合し拡散搬送波信号を発生する拡散搬送波発生手段、113は変調信号121で拡散搬送波を変調する変調手段、114は送信信号と受信信号を分別するサーチューレータ、115は送受信アンテナ、116は拡散搬送波信号を用いて受信信号を逆拡散して復調用信号120を発生する逆拡散手段である。

【0025】一方、応答器102において、130は質問器101からの送信信号を検波して検波信号133を発生しつつ変調を行う検波変調手段、131はデータ信号134に対応した副搬送波変調信号を発生する副搬送波変調信号発生手段、132は送受信アンテナである。なお、拡散信号発生手段110においては、 f_c/L を整数倍した周波数が応答器102の副搬送波変調信号発生手段の出力信号の帯域内に含まれないよう、チップレート f_c および系列長Lは設定されている。

【0026】以上のように構成された移動体識別装置について、以下その動作を説明する。まず、応答器102

へ情報を書き込む場合は、質問器101において、書き込みデータに対応した変調信号121により変調手段113で拡散搬送波信号を変調して送信波Xとして送出する。

【0027】一方、応答器102では、送信波Xを、送受信アンテナ132で受信して、検波変調手段130で検波し、検波信号133により応答器内部の情報を書き換える。

【0028】そして、応答器102から情報を読み出す場合は、質問器101において、拡散搬送波信号を送受信アンテナ115より送信波Xとして送出する。応答器102では、送信波Xを送受信アンテナ132で受信し、データ信号134に対応する副搬送波変調信号発生手段131の出力信号により検波変調手段130で変調し、送受信アンテナ132より変調反射波Yを再放射する。

【0029】一方、質問器101は、変調反射波Yを送受信アンテナ115で受信し、逆拡散手段116で拡散搬送波信号を用いて逆拡散を行い、復調用信号120を得る。復調用信号120のスペクトルは図2のように、20副搬送波変調されたデータ信号の周波数成分と、 f_c/L の周波数間隔で存在する擬似雑音信号の周波数成分を含むが、 f_c/L 間隔の擬似雑音信号の周波数成分はデータ信号の帯域と重ならないため、復調用信号を復調することで応答器102からの送信データが得られる。

【0030】また、異なる擬似雑音信号で拡散された他の質問器からの送信波を質問器101で受信した場合には、逆拡散手段116での逆拡散に際して減衰され、復調動作に影響を与えない。

【0031】なお以上の説明では、サーチュレータ11307を用いて、送受信アンテナ118により送信と受信を行ったが、サーチュレータを用いずに送信アンテナと受信アンテナを各々設けてもよい。

【0032】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、複数の質問器が存在する場合も、搬送波の拡散に用いる擬似雑音信号が異なるため、互いの送信信号は復調動作に影響を与えず、また、拡散信号の周波数成分は応答器からのデータ帯域と一致しないので、応答器からの送信信号の復調を行うことが出来る。

【0033】(実施例2)以下、本発明の第2の実施例について、第1の実施例と異なる点を図面を参照しながら説明する。図3は本発明の第2の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図である。

【0034】図3において、201はその質問器である。質問器201において、202は第1の擬似雑音信号210を発生する第1の拡散信号発生手段、203は第2の擬似雑音信号211を発生する第2の拡散信号発生手段、204は第1、第2の擬似雑音信号の位相差を制御する位相差制御手段、205は搬送波を発生する発

振器、206は第1の疑似雑音信号を用いて第1の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第1の拡散搬送波発生手段、207は第2の疑似雑音信号を用いて第2の拡散搬送波を発生する第2の拡散搬送波発生手段、214は受信信号を第2の拡散搬送波信号で逆拡散した復調用信号である。なお、114はサーチュレータ、116は逆拡散手段で、図1のものと同様である。

【0035】また、図4において、220は送受信アンテナ109の指向性パターンである。図中のA、Bの領域は、それぞれ、第1、第2の疑似雑音信号の位相差が t_1 、 t_2 の時の交信領域である。

【0036】以上のような構成の質問器を用いた移動体識別装置について、以下応答器からの読み出し動作を説明する。

【0037】質問器201より、第1の拡散搬送波信号212を送信する。第2の拡散搬送波を用いて受信信号の逆拡散を行う。位相差制御手段204により第1、第2の疑似雑音信号の位相差が t_1 である場合は、質問器201と応答器の間の伝搬遅延が約 t_1 となる図4のAの領域に応答器がある場合のみ、応答器からの変調反射波に含まれる疑似雑音信号と第2の拡散搬送波信号の拡散信号である第2の疑似雑音信号が相関を持ち、応答器からの送信データを得られる。

【0038】次に位相差制御手段204の設定を t_2 とすると、質問器201と応答器の間の伝搬遅延が約 t_2 となる領域Bに応答器がある場合にのみ、応答器からの送信データを得られる。

【0039】例えば、領域Aに応答器a、領域Bに応答器bが存在する場合、位相差制御手段の設定を t_1 にする事で応答器Aと、 t_2 にする事で応答器Bとそれぞれ交信できる。

【0040】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、逆拡散に使用する拡散搬送波の疑似雑音信号の位相を制御することで、交信可能領域を移動させることで、質問器からの距離の異なる応答器を区別して、それぞれの応答器との交信を行うことが出来る。

【0041】(実施例3)以下、本発明の第3の実施例について、第2の実施例と異なる点を図面を参照しながら説明する。図5は本発明の第3の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図である。

【0042】図5において、301は質問器である。質問器301において、202は第1の擬似雑音信号210を発生する第1の拡散信号発生手段、203は第2の疑似雑音信号211を発生する第2の拡散信号発生手段、204は第1、第2の疑似雑音信号の位相差を制御する位相差制御手段、205は搬送波を発生する発振器、206は第1の疑似雑音信号を用いて第1の拡散搬送波信号を発生する第1の拡散搬送波発生手段、207は第2の疑似雑音信号を用いて第2の拡散搬送波を発生

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する第2の拡散搬送波発生手段、214は受信信号を第2の拡散搬送波信号で逆拡散した復調用信号、114はサーキュレータ、116は逆拡散手段で、以上は、図2の構成と同様なものである。

【0043】また、302は質問器の指向性パターンを変える指向性可変手段、303は分配器、304、305は移相器、306、307はアンテナ素子、308は移相器305、306での移相量を制御する指向性制御手段、309は第1、第2の疑似雑音信号の位相差を制御する位相差制御手段、310は交信領域を設定する交信領域制御手段である。

【0044】図6において、a, b, cは移相器305、306の移相量の差をp1, p2, p3としたときの指向性パターンである。A, B, Cは位相差制御手段の位相差をt1としたときの交信可能領域で、A'、B'、C'は位相差をt2としたときの交信可能領域である。

【0045】以上のような構成の質問器を用いた移動体識別装置について、以下応答器からの読み出し動作を説明する。

【0046】質問器301において、移相器305、306での移相量の差を変えることで、指向性特性を例えれば図6のa, b, cの様に変える。指向特性がaの場合に、拡散搬送波発生手段202での位相差をt1に設定することで、交信可能領域はAとなる。また、位相差をt2に設定することで、交信可能領域はA'に移動する。

【0047】応答器aが領域B'、応答器bが領域Cにそれぞれ存在する場合、指向性制御手段の設定をp2、位相差制御手段の設定をt1にする事で応答器aと、p3、t2とする事で応答器bとそれぞれ交信できる。

【0048】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、送信信号の拡散信号と受信信号を逆拡散する信号の位相差を制御し、送受信アンテナの指向性を制御することで、交信領域を移動させ応答器を区別することで、個々の応答器との交信を行うことが出来る。

【0049】(実施例4)以下、本発明の第4の実施例について、図面を参照しながら説明する。図7は本発明の第4の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図である。

【0050】図7において、401は質問器、402はVCO403とPLL404で構成される搬送波発生手段、405はスイッチ機能を有する遮断手段、406は混合器、407は混合器406の出力信号から質問器の存在を検出する質問器検出手段、408はコンパレータ、409は基準電圧、410はLPF、411は質問器検出手段の出力に従ってPLL404の設定を変更して搬送波周波数を変更する周波数切換手段である。

【0051】以上のような構成の質問器を用いた移動体識別装置について、以下その動作を説明する。

【0052】遮断手段405により送信を遮断している

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状態で、LPF410の出力信号と基準電圧409をコンパレータ408により比較する。同じ搬送波周波数帯を使用する他の質問器からの送信が受信されている状態では、LPF410の出力に搬送波信号の差の周波数成分をもつ信号が見られる。従って、LPF410が基準電圧409より大きい場合は同じ周波数帯を使用する他の質問器が存在することになる。質問器検出手段407の出力より、他の質問器が検出される場合は、周波数切換手段411で、PLL404の設定を変更して搬送波周波数を変える。質問器の検出動作は、1回または複数回を行い、その状態により質問器の存在を判定する。

【0053】なお、基準電圧409が一定電圧の場合を説明したが、例えば、質問器401から送信信号が伝搬遅延された反射波を受信した場合のLPF410の出力電圧を基準電圧に用いてもよい。

【0054】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、送信を遮断しているときの受信信号により同じ周波数帯を利用する他の質問器を検出し、他の質問器が検出された場合は周波数を切り換えることで、質問器間の干渉を回避して質問器-応答器で交信を行うことが出来る。

【0055】(実施例5)以下、本発明第5の実施例について図面を参照しながら説明する。図8は本発明の第5の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図である。

【0056】図8において、501は質問器、502は拡散信号発生手段、503は質問器検出手段406の出力に従って、拡散信号発生手段502の発生する疑似雑音信号の系列または位相を切り換える拡散符号切換手段である。

【0057】以上のような構成の質問器を用いた移動体識別装置について、以下その動作を説明する。

【0058】遮断手段405で送信を遮断している状態で、逆拡散手段116の出力信号を質問器検出手段406で検査する。同じ周波数帯を使用し拡散符号が異なる質問器からの送信波が受信された場合は拡散された周波数成分が、拡散符号も同じ場合は直流成分が見られる。

【0059】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、送信を遮断しているときの受信信号から同じ周波数帯を利用する他の質問器を検出し、他の質問器が検出された場合は拡散信号の系列または位相を切り換えることで、質問器間の干渉を回避して質問器-応答器で交信を行うことが出来る。

【0060】(実施例6)以下、本発明第6の実施例について図面を参照しながら説明する。図9は本発明の第6の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図である。

【0061】図9において、601は第1の質問器、611は第2の質問器である。602、612は基準信号発生手段、603、613はそれぞれ基準信号発生手段

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602、612の出力信号を質問器外へ出力する基準信号出力端子、604、614は外部から基準信号を入力する基準信号入力端子、605は基準信号発生手段602の出力または基準信号入力端子の入力信号を拡散搬送波発生手段606の初期化信号として選択する基準信号切換手段、615も同様な基準信号切換手段である。

【0062】以上のような構成の質問器を用いた移動体識別装置について、以下その動作を説明する。

【0063】基準信号出力端子603と基準信号入力端子614を接続し、基準信号切換手段605で基準信号発生手段602の出力信号を選択し、基準信号切換手段615で基準信号入力端子614の入力信号を選択する。基準信号発生手段602の出力信号に対して質問器601、611の拡散信号発生手段は同期して初期化されるため、質問器601と質問器611の拡散信号の位相関係は保たれる。

【0064】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、基準信号を複数の質問器で有線により共有することで拡散信号間の同期を行い、質問器間の拡散信号の位相関係を保つことで、複数の質問器が存在する中で、干渉なく質問器-応答器間で交信を行うことが出来る。

【0065】(実施例7)以下、本発明第7の実施例について図面を参照しながら説明する。図10は本発明の第7の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である応答器のブロック結線図である。

【0066】図10において、701は応答器、702は第1のアンテナ、703は第2のアンテナ、704は検波変調手段、705は整流変調手段、706は整流変調手段の出力電圧で無線電力伝送領域に入っているか判定する領域判定手段、707は電力伝送を受けている間整流変調手段への変調信号721の入力を遮断する変調信号切換手段、708は無線電力伝送領域内では整流変調手段の出力を駆動電力に用いるよう切り換える電源切換手段、709は内蔵電源、710は常に内蔵電源を使用する第1の電源系、711は電力伝送領域内では整流変調手段705の出力を使用する第2の電源系である。

【0067】以上のような構成の応答器を用いた移動体識別装置について、以下その動作を説明する。

【0068】無線電力伝送領域内では、整流変調手段705の出力に伝送電力に対応する電圧が発生する。この電圧の発生が領域判定手段により検出された場合は、整流変調手段705への変調信号を変調信号切換手段により遮断し、第2の電源系711を電源切換手段708により整流変調手段705に接続する。

【0069】電力伝送されていない領域では、検波変調手段704と整流変調手段705をともに変調に用いる。

【0070】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、応答器に2つの変調系を設け、一方に検波の機能を持たせ、もう一方に電力受信の機能を持たせる、無

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線電力供給されている領域では電力供給を受け、それ以外の領域では2つの変調系により変調を行うことでより長い距離離れても質問器と交信を行うことが出来る。

【0071】(実施例8)以下、本発明第8の実施例について図面を参照しながら説明する。図11は本発明の第8の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である応答器のブロック結線図である。

【0072】図11において、801は質問器、802は変調信号切換手段、803は逆拡散手段116の出力信号から基準信号を再生する基準信号再生手段、804は拡散信号発生手段の初期化信号を選択する初期化信号切換手段、805は決められた時刻に同期動作を行わせる同期動作信号発生手段である。

【0073】以上のような構成の質問器を用いた移動体識別装置について、同期動作を説明する。

【0074】質問器801が基準となる質問器である場合は、同期動作信号発生手段805に設定された時刻になると、基準信号発生手段602により発生した基準信号で変調手段113により拡散搬送波を変調して送信する。また、基準信号発生手段602により発生した基準信号により拡散信号発生手段は初期化される。

【0075】一方、質問器801が、基準質問器に同期する場合は、基準質問器からの送信波を受信し、基準信号再生手段により基準信号を再生し、再生した基準信号により拡散信号発生手段606を初期化することで、基準質問器と同期する。

【0076】以上のように本実施例の移動体識別装置によれば、一定時刻毎に同期動作を行うことで、疑似雑音信号の発生に使用するクロックのずれを補正し、個々の質問器間の疑似拡散信号の位相関係を保つことが出来る。

【0077】

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明によれば、質問器の拡散搬送波と、応答器の副搬送波が干渉せず良好な質問器応答器間の交信ができる。

【0078】また、質問器の周辺に複数の応答器が存在する場合に、交信領域を移動させることで応答器の区別を行い、質問器-応答器間の交信を行うことが出来る。

【0079】また、拡散搬送波発生手段で発生した拡散搬送波を質問器からの送信信号に用いることで、複数の質問器が存在しても、使用する疑似雑音信号が異なる質問器同士は干渉せず、また、基準信号を共有することで個々の質問器の疑似雑音信号の非相関性を維持し、個々の質問器がお互いに影響なく動作することが出来る。

【0080】また、同じ周波数または疑似雑音信号を使用した質問器を質問器検出手段で検出し、周波数または疑似雑音信号の系列、位相を切り換えることで、質問器間の干渉を回避して、個々の質問器が影響なく安定して動作することが出来る。

【0081】また、応答器において、電力伝送されてい

る領域では伝送された電力を整流して使用することで内蔵電源の消耗を抑えより長い期間の使用を可能とし、また、電力伝送されていない領域では2つのアンテナを変調に用いることで、より広い範囲で交信が可能に出来る等、その工業的価値は大なるものがある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施例における移動体識別装置のブロック結線図

【図2】本発明の第1の実施例における質問器での逆拡散後の周波数スペクトルを示した図

【図3】本発明の第2の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図

【図4】本発明の第2の実施例における移動体識別装置の交信領域を示した図

【図5】本発明の第3の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図

【図6】本発明の第3の実施例における移動体識別装置の交信領域を示した図

【図7】本発明の第4の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図

【図8】本発明の第5の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図

【図9】本発明の第6の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図

【図10】本発明の第7の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である応答器のブロック結線図

【図11】本発明の第8の実施例における移動体識別装置の要部である質問器のブロック結線図

【図12】従来の移動体識別装置のブロック結線図

【図13】従来のスペクトル拡散を用いた移動体識別装置のブロック結線図

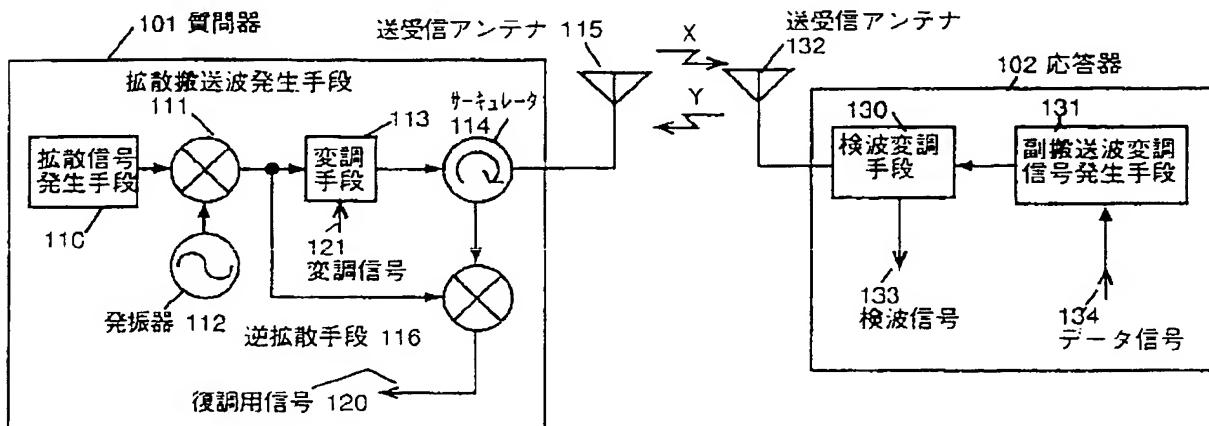
【符号の説明】

101 質問器

102 応答器

- 110 拡散信号発生手段
- 111 拡散搬送波発生手段
- 131 副搬送波変調信号発生手段
- 201 質問器
- 202 第1の拡散信号発生手段
- 203 第2の拡散信号発生手段
- 204 位相差制御手段
- 301 質問器
- 302 指向性可変手段
- 308 交信領域制御手段
- 401 質問器
- 405 遮断手段
- 406 質問器検出手段
- 410 周波数切換手段
- 501 質問器
- 503 拡散符号切換手段
- 601 質問器
- 602 基準信号発生手段
- 605 基準信号切換手段
- 701 質問器
- 705 整流変調手段
- 706 領域判定手段
- 708 電源切換手段
- 801 質問器
- 802 変調信号切換手段
- 803 基準信号再生手段
- 804 基準信号切換手段
- 805 同期動作信号発生手段
- 901 質問器
- 902 応答器
- 903 データ処理端末
- 951 質問器
- 952 応答器

【図1】



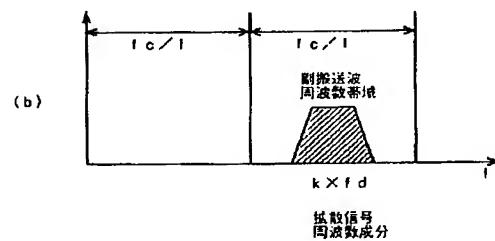
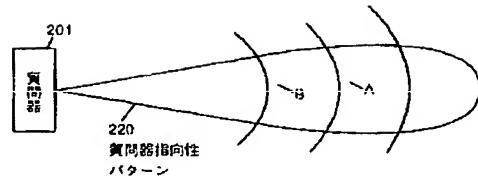
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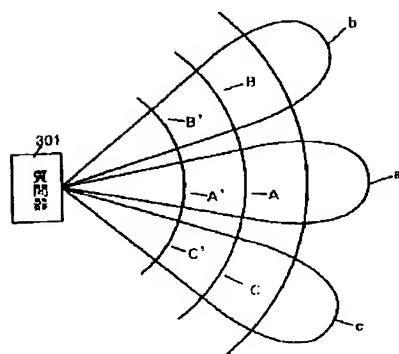
【図2】



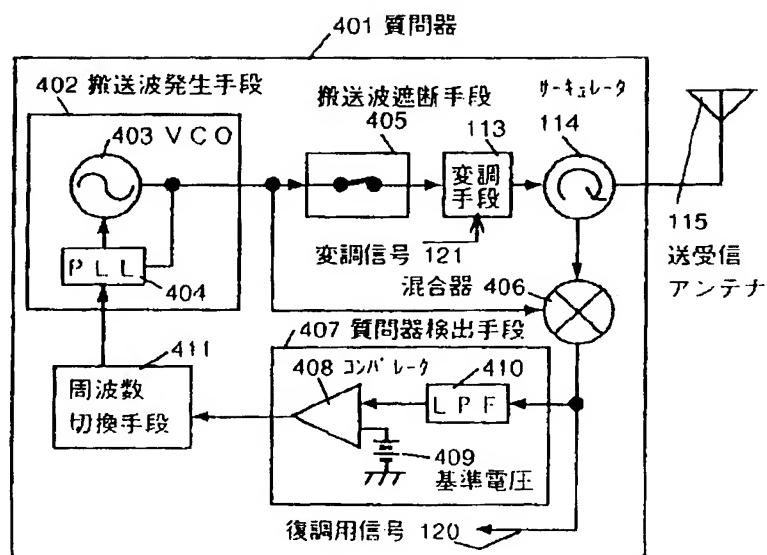
【図4】



【図6】

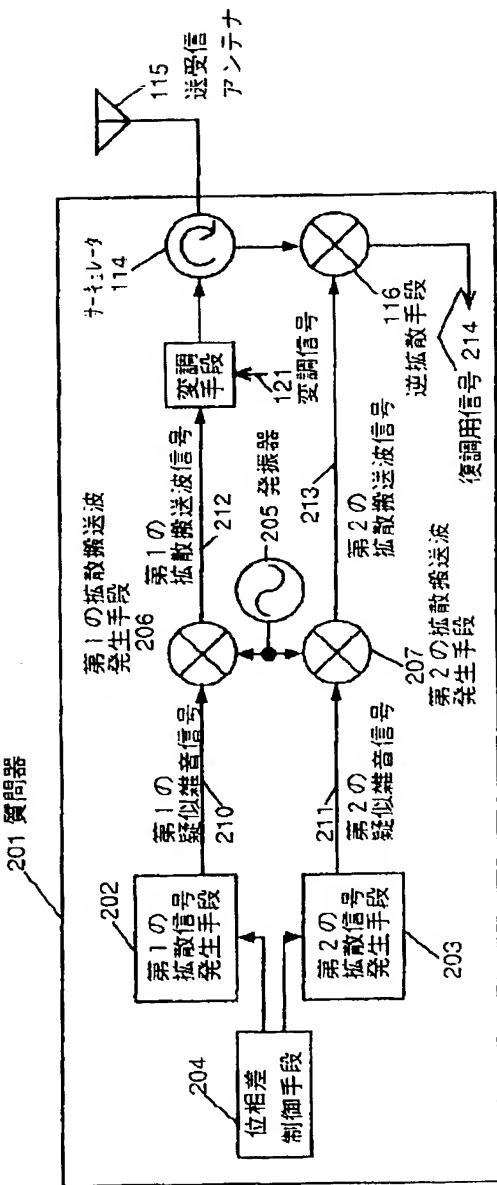


【図7】

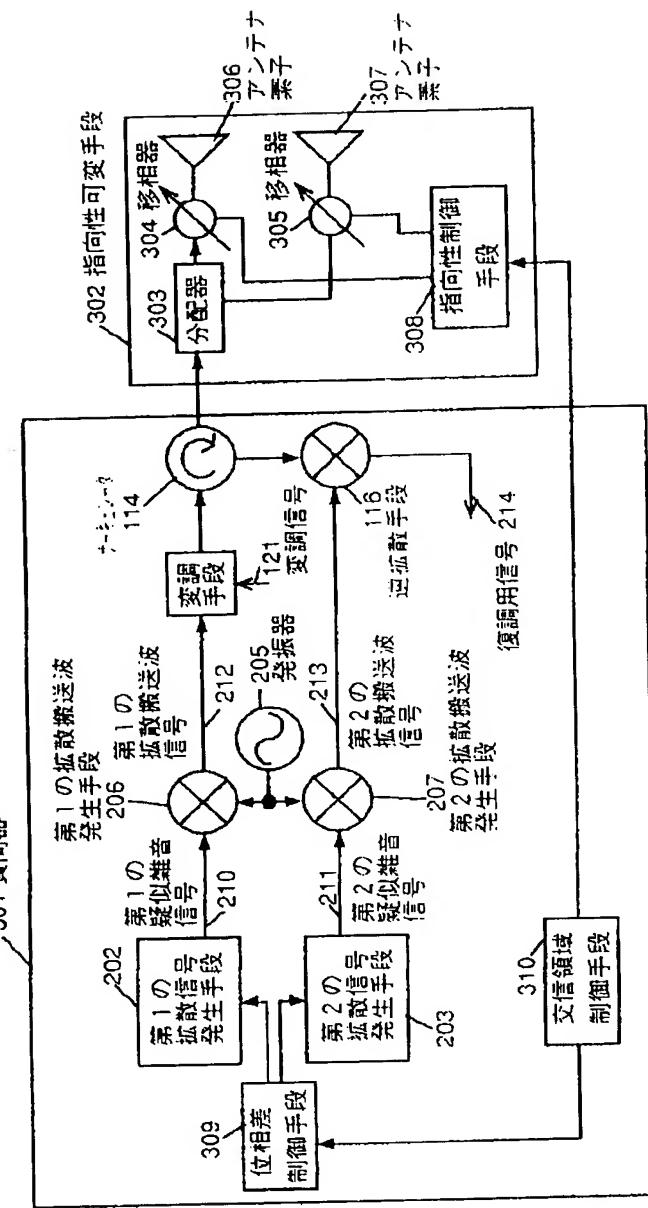


(10)

【図3】



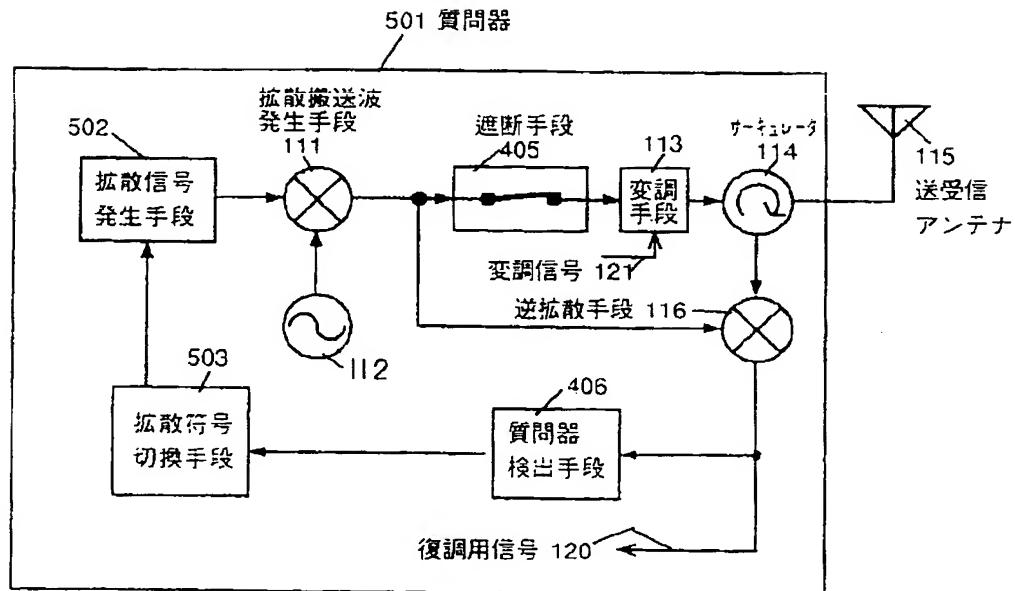
【図5】



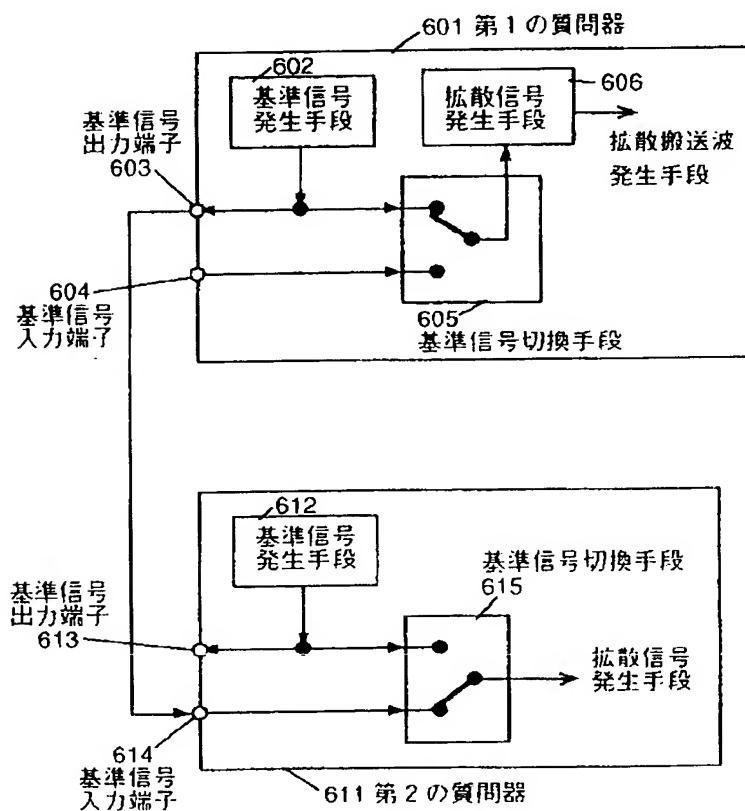
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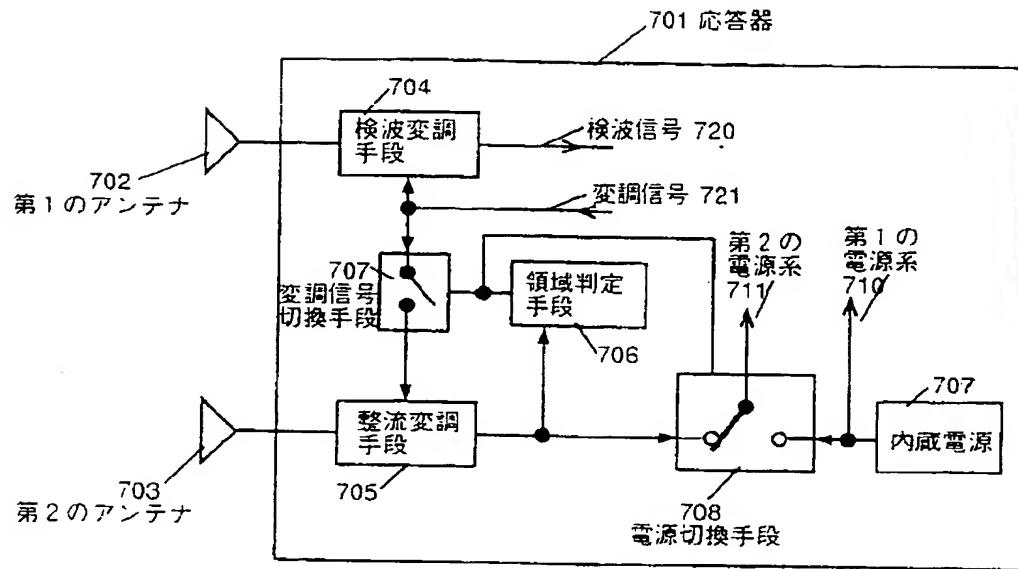
【図8】



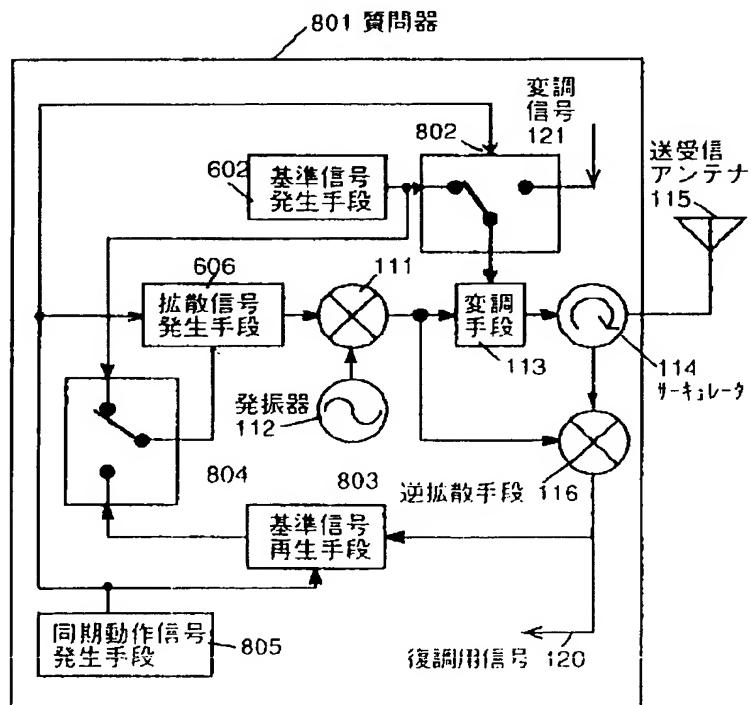
【図9】



【図10】



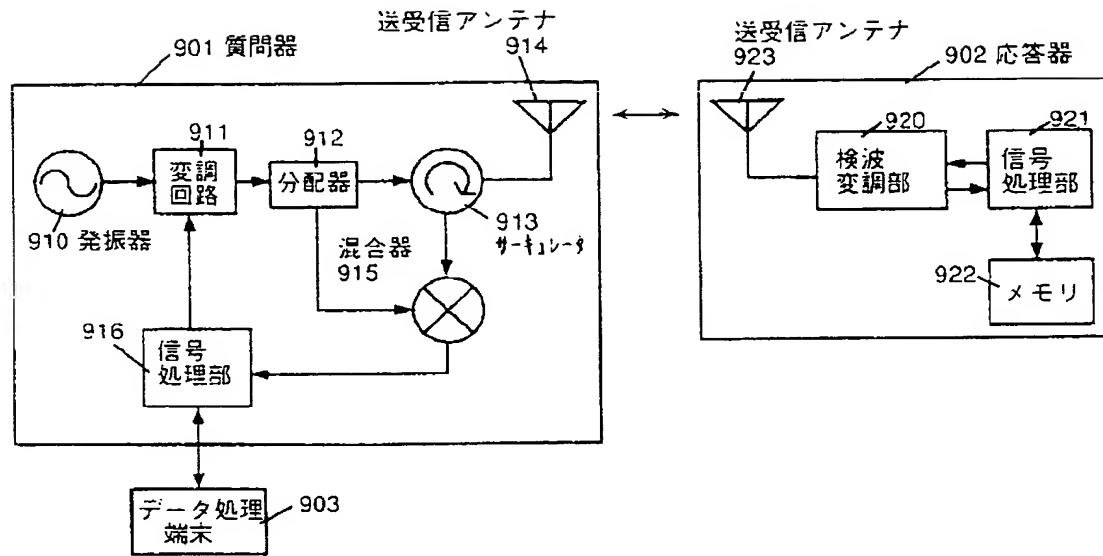
【図11】



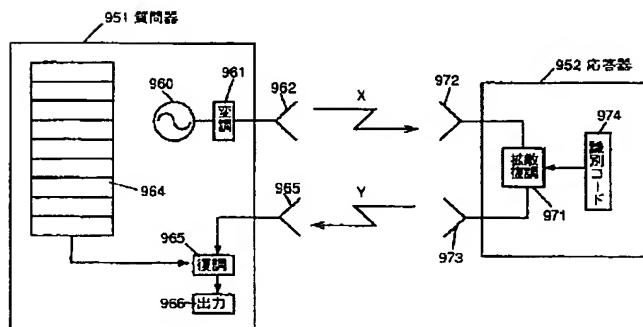
(13)

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【図12】



【図13】



MOVING-BODY IDENTIFYING APPARATUS

Patent Number: JP8327730
Publication date: 1996-12-13
Inventor(s): ADACHI TAKASUE;; FUKAGAWA TAKASHI;; HASEGAWA MAKOTO
Applicant(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
Requested Patent: JP8327730
Application Number: JP19950133344 19950531
Priority Number(s):
IPC Classification: G01S13/75; G01S13/76; G01S13/79; H04B1/59; H04B1/707
EC Classification:
Equivalents: JP3196574B2

Abstract

PURPOSE: To realize the moving-body identifying apparatus, which can communicate between an interrogator and a responder even if a plurality of interrogators are present around the responder by decreasing the interferences between the interrogators in the moving-body identifying apparatus which communicates without contact.

CONSTITUTION: A responder 102 performs modulation by a sub-carrier modulating signal generated in a sub-carrier modulating-signal generating means 131. An interrogator 101 transmits the diffused carrier wave, which is diffused by a pseudo-noise without the frequency component in the frequency band of the sub-carrier modulating signal of the responder 102, and can demodulate the transmitted signal from the responder 102 without the effect of the diffused signal by performing the inverse diffusion of the received signal.

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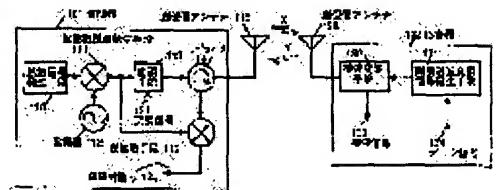
(51)Int.Cl. G01S 13/75
G01S 13/76
G01S 13/79
H04B 1/59
H04B 1/707

(54) MOVING-BODY IDENTIFYING APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] While preparing a detection modulation means to modulate and output a subcarrier modulating signal while detecting a sending signal and generating a detection signal, and a subcarrier modulating-signal generating means to generate the aforementioned subcarrier modulating signal in a transponder A diffusion signal generation means to generate the pseudonoise signal which does not have a frequency component in the frequency band of the aforementioned subcarrier modulating signal, The mobile identification unit which prepared in the interrogator a diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion subcarrier using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal, and the back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal using the aforementioned diffusion carrier signal.

[Claim 2] 1st diffusion signal generation means to generate the 1st pseudonoise signal, and 1st diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 1st diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 1st, 2nd diffusion signal generation means to generate the 2nd pseudonoise signal with which the pseudonoise signal and sequence of the above 1st were the same with a signal, and shifted in time, 2nd diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 2nd diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 2nd, The mobile identification unit which prepared in the interrogator the back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal using the diffusion carrier signal of the above 2nd, and the phase contrast control means to which the phase contrast of the above 1st and the 2nd pseudonoise signal is controlled, and the distance in which a transponder and communication are possible is changed.

[Claim 3] 1st diffusion signal generation means to generate the 1st pseudonoise signal, and 1st diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 1st diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 1st, 2nd diffusion signal generation means to generate the 2nd pseudonoise signal with which the pseudonoise signal and sequence of the above 1st were the same with a signal, and shifted in time, 2nd diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 2nd diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 2nd, The back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal using the diffusion carrier signal of the above 2nd, The above 1st and the phase contrast control means to which the phase contrast of the 2nd pseudonoise signal is controlled and the distance in which a transponder and communication are possible is changed, The mobile identification unit which prepared in the interrogator a directive adjustable means to change the direction transmitted or received to a transmitting antenna or a receiving antenna, and the communication field control means which control the direction and distance which control the aforementioned directive adjustable means and the aforementioned phase contrast control means, and communicate with a transponder.

[Claim 4] A diffusion signal generation means to generate a pseudonoise signal, and a diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion carrier signal using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal, An interception means to intercept the signal which the aforementioned diffusion subcarrier generating means generated, and the back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal by the aforementioned diffusion carrier signal, An interrogator detection means to detect existence of other interrogators which use the frequency band more nearly same than the output signal of the aforementioned back-diffusion-of-gas means when transmission is intercepted by the aforementioned interception means, The mobile identification unit which prepared in the interrogator the diffusion sign means for switching which switch the sequence or phase of the aforementioned pseudonoise signal in response to the detecting signal of the aforementioned interrogator detection means.

[Claim 5] A reference signal generating means to generate a reference signal, and the reference signal output terminal which outputs the aforementioned reference signal out of an interrogator, A reference signal change means to choose from the exterior one of the reference signal input terminal which inputs a reference signal, the input signal from the aforementioned reference signal input terminal, and the output signals of the aforementioned reference signal

generating means, The mobile identification unit which prepared the diffusion signal generation means which generates a pseudonoise signal and is initialized synchronizing with the output signal of the aforementioned reference signal change means, and a diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion subcarrier using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal in the interrogator.

[Claim 6] A synchronous operation signal generation means to generate a synchronous operation signal periodically, and the diffusion signal generation means which generates a pseudonoise signal and is initialized by the initialization signal, A diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion subcarrier using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal, A modulation means to modulate the output signal of the aforementioned diffusion subcarrier generating means, and a reference signal generating means to generate a reference signal, The modulating-signal means for switching which choose the signal which the aforementioned reference signal generating means generated according to the aforementioned synchronous operation signal as an input signal of the aforementioned modulation means, The back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal by the aforementioned diffusion subcarrier, and a reference signal reproduction means to reproduce a reference signal from the output signal of the aforementioned back-diffusion-of-gas means, The mobile identification unit which prepared an initialization signal change means to choose one of the output signal of the aforementioned reference signal generating means, and the aforementioned reference signal reproduction means as the aforementioned initialization signal of the aforementioned diffusion signal generation means in the interrogator.

[Claim 7] A subcarrier generating means to generate a subcarrier, and an interception means to intercept the signal which the aforementioned subcarrier generating means generated, An interrogator detection means to detect existence of other interrogators which have transmitted the carrier signal more nearly same than the output signal of a frequency-mixing means to mix the aforementioned subcarrier and an input signal, and the aforementioned frequency-mixing means when transmission is intercepted by the aforementioned interception means, The mobile identification unit which prepared in the interrogator the carrier frequency change means which switches carrier frequency in response to the detecting signal which the aforementioned interrogator detection means outputs.

[Claim 8] The mobile identification unit of the claim 7 characterized by having an interrogator detection means to detect existence of other interrogators which have transmitted the same carrier signal in detection operation of 1 time or multiple times by existence of a bigger input signal than the reflective signal corresponding to the elapsed time after transmission is intercepted.

[Claim 9] The mobile identification unit which formed the 1st antenna and 2nd antenna and prepared in the transponder the detection modulation means connected to the 1st antenna, the rectification modulation means connected to the 2nd antenna, the power supply means for switching which switch a power supply to the output of the aforementioned rectification modulation means, and the modulating-signal means for switching which switch the modulating-signal input to the aforementioned rectification modulation means.

[Claim 10] The mobile identification unit of the claim 9 characterized by having a field judging means to judge that it is in a radio electric power supply field by the output voltage of a rectification modulation means, and to control power supply means for switching and modulating-signal means for switching.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the mobile identification unit which discriminates a mobile by the data transmission by the reflective electric wave with the transponder attached in the mobile mainly using the electric wave of UHF and a microwave millimeter wave band.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the composition shown in drawing 12 as a mobile discernment system is known.

[0003] In drawing 12, the transponder by which 901 is attached in an interrogator and 902 is attached in a mobile, and 903 are data-processing terminals which discriminate the mobile in which the transponder 902 was attached based on the data read by the interrogator 901.

[0004] Now, an interrogator 901 consists of VCO 910, a modulation circuit 911, a distributor 912, a circulator 913, a transceiver antenna 914, a mixer 915, and the signal-processing section 916, and, on the other hand, a transponder 902 consists of the detection modulation section 920, the signal-processing section 921, memory 922, and a transceiver antenna 923.

[0005] After the writing of the data to a transponder 902 transmitting with a modulation circuit 911 after modulating the output of VCO 910, and receiving by the transponder 902, detecting it in the detection modulation section 920 and processing it in the signal-processing section 921 by the modulating signal created in the signal-processing section 916, it is written in memory 922. Read-out of the internal information of a transponder 902 transmits the subcarrier non-become irregular from an interrogator 901, after mixing with a subcarrier the signal which carried out modulation reflection in the detection modulation section 920 and which was received by the interrogator 901 by the modulating signal generated in the signal-processing section 921 according to the content of memory 922 with a mixer 915, it reads in the signal-processing section 916, and data are obtained.

[0006] Moreover, the composition shown in drawing 13 indicated by JP,2-8770,A as a mobile discernment system which used the spread spectrum is known.

[0007] In drawing 13, the interrogator 951 has discharged continuously the question signal X which modulated the oscillation signal of VCO 960 by the modulator 961 by arbitrary transmit data from the transmitting antenna 962. When a transponder 952 enters in the communication area of this question signal X, a transponder 952 detects that there is a question signal X received by the receiving antenna 972, carries out a spread-spectrum modulation by the spread-spectrum modulator 971 according to the identification code to which transponder 952 self holds the question signal X in identification code memory, and is re-discharged from the transmitting antenna 973. In an interrogator 951, it has the memory table 964 which has memorized all the identification codes that the transponder 952 with the need of discriminating has, one arbitrary identification code is chosen out of such identification codes, it restores to the reply signal Y received by the receiving antenna 963 by the spread-spectrum demodulator 965, and an output 966 is obtained.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] When two or more transponders existed around an interrogator with the above-mentioned conventional composition, distinction of a transponder was not completed but communication between interrogator-transponders was difficult. Moreover, the component which performs a spread spectrum to a transponder was needed, and realization of small and a low power transponder was difficult. Furthermore, when two or more frequency bands with the same interrogator or diffusion signs had been used, the existence of an interrogator which is blocked could not be detected but communication between good interrogator-transponders was difficult.

[0009] When this invention solves the above-mentioned technical problem and two or more transponders exist around

an interrogator, the mobile discernment system which can distinguish a transponder is realized. Moreover, while two or more interrogators exist and realizing the mobile identification unit in which communication between good interrogator-transponders is possible by comparatively small-scale circuitry, it aims at enabling detection of the existence of an interrogator which is blocked and enabling interference between interrogators for evasion.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, while this invention detects a sending signal and generates [1st] a detection signal While preparing a detection modulation means to modulate and output a subcarrier modulating signal, and a subcarrier modulating-signal generating means to generate the aforementioned subcarrier modulating signal in a transponder A diffusion signal generation means to generate the pseudonoise signal, which does not have a frequency component in the frequency band of the aforementioned subcarrier modulating signal, A diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion subcarrier using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal, and the back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal using the aforementioned diffusion carrier signal are prepared in an interrogator.

[0011] 1st diffusion signal generation means by which this invention generates the 1st pseudonoise signal in the 2nd, 1st diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 1st diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 1st, 2nd diffusion signal generation means to generate the 2nd pseudonoise signal with which the pseudonoise signal and sequence of the above 1st were the same with a signal, and shifted in time, 2nd diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 2nd diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 2nd, A transponder and the phase contrast control means to which the distance which can be communicated is changed are prepared in an interrogator by controlling the phase contrast of the back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal using the diffusion carrier signal of the above 2nd, and the above 1st and the 2nd pseudonoise signal.

[0012] 1st diffusion signal generation means by which this invention generates the 1st pseudonoise signal in the 3rd, 1st diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 1st diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 1st, 2nd diffusion signal generation means to generate the 2nd pseudonoise signal with which the pseudonoise signal and sequence of the above 1st were the same with a signal, and shifted in time, 2nd diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate the 2nd diffusion carrier signal using the pseudonoise signal of the above 2nd, The back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal using the diffusion carrier signal of the above 2nd, The above 1st and the phase contrast control means to which the phase contrast of the 2nd pseudonoise signal is controlled and the distance in which a transponder and communication are possible is changed, A directive adjustable means to change the direction transmitted or received to a transmitting antenna or a receiving antenna, and the communication field control means which control the direction and distance which control the aforementioned directive adjustable means and the aforementioned phase contrast control means, and communicate with a transponder are prepared in an interrogator.

[0013] A diffusion subcarrier generating means by which this invention generates a diffusion carrier signal using a diffusion signal generation means to generate a pseudonoise signal in the 4th, and the aforementioned pseudonoise signal, An interception means to intercept the signal which the aforementioned diffusion subcarrier generating means generated, and the back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal by the aforementioned diffusion carrier signal, An interrogator detection means to detect existence of other interrogators which use the frequency band more nearly same than the output signal of the aforementioned back-diffusion-of-gas means when transmission is intercepted by the aforementioned interception means, The diffusion sign means for switching which switch the sequence or phase of the aforementioned pseudonoise signal in response to the detecting signal of the aforementioned interrogator detection means are prepared in an interrogator.

[0014] A reference signal generating means by which 5th this invention generates a reference signal, and the reference signal output terminal which outputs the aforementioned reference signal out of an interrogator, A reference signal change means to choose from the exterior one of the reference signal input terminal which inputs a reference signal, the input signal from the aforementioned reference signal input terminal, and the output signals of the aforementioned reference signal generating means, The diffusion signal generation means which generates a pseudonoise signal and is initialized synchronizing with the output signal of the aforementioned reference signal change means, and a diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion subcarrier using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal are prepared in an interrogator.

[0015] A synchronous operation signal generation means by which this invention makes the 6th generate a synchronous operation signal periodically, The diffusion signal generation means which generates a pseudonoise signal and is initialized by the initialization signal, A diffusion subcarrier generating means to generate a diffusion subcarrier using the aforementioned pseudonoise signal, A modulation means to modulate the output signal of the aforementioned

diffusion subcarrier generating means, and a reference signal generating means to generate a reference signal, The modulating-signal means for switching which choose the signal which the aforementioned reference signal generating means generated according to the aforementioned synchronous operation signal as an input signal of the aforementioned modulation means, The back-diffusion-of-gas means which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal by the aforementioned diffusion subcarrier, and a reference signal reproduction means to reproduce a reference signal from the output signal of the aforementioned back-diffusion-of-gas means, An initialization signal change means to choose one of the output signal of the aforementioned reference signal generating means and the aforementioned reference signal reproduction meanses as the aforementioned initialization signal of the aforementioned diffusion signal generation means is prepared in an interrogator.

[0016] A subcarrier generating means by which 7th this invention generates a subcarrier, and an interception means to intercept the signal with which the aforementioned subcarrier generating means occurred, An interrogator detection means to detect existence of other interrogators which have transmitted the carrier signal more nearly same than the output signal of a frequency-mixing means to mix the aforementioned subcarrier and an input signal, and the aforementioned frequency-mixing means when transmission is intercepted by the aforementioned interception means, The carrier frequency change means which switches carrier frequency in response to the detecting signal which the aforementioned interrogator detection means outputs is prepared in an interrogator.

[0017] this invention forms the 1st antenna and 2nd antenna in the 8th, and prepares in a transponder the detection modulation means connected to the 1st antenna, the rectification modulation means connected to the 2nd antenna, the power supply means for switching which switch a power supply to the output of the aforementioned rectification modulation means, and the modulating-signal means for switching which switch the modulating-signal input to the aforementioned rectification modulation means.

[0018]

[Function] By the above-mentioned composition, the diffusion subcarrier of an interrogator and the subcarrier of a transponder do not interfere in this invention, but it can perform communication between good interrogator transponders.

[0019] Moreover, when two or more transponders exist around an interrogator, a transponder can be distinguished by moving a communication field and communication between interrogator-transponders can be performed.

[0020] Moreover, the decorrelational nature of the false noise signal of the interrogator of each [not interfering in the interrogators from which the false noise signal to be used differs, and sharing a reference signal between using for a sending signal from an interrogator the diffusion subcarrier generated with the diffusion subcarrier generating means, even if two or more interrogators exist] can be maintained, and each interrogator can operate uninfluential in each other.

[0021] Moreover, by switching the sequence of frequency or a false noise signal, and a phase, the interrogator which used the same frequency or the false noise signal is detected with an interrogator detection means, and interference between interrogators can be avoided, and each interrogator is stabilized uninfluential and can operate.

[0022] Moreover, consumption of a built-in power supply is suppressed by rectifying and using the power transmitted in the field by which the transfer of power is carried out in the transponder, and use of a longer period is enabled, and it is made to be possible [using two antennas for a modulation / communication] in the larger range possible in the field by which a transfer of power is not carried out.

[0023]

[Example]

(Example 1) The 1st example of this invention is explained hereafter, referring to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the block schematics of the mobile identification unit in the 1st example of this invention.

[0024] In drawing 1 , 101 is an interrogator and 102 is a transponder. A diffusion signal generation means by which 110 generates the false noise signal of the sequence length L at the chip rate fc in an interrogator 101, A diffusion subcarrier generating means for 111 to mix the output signal and false noise signal of VCO 112, and to generate a diffusion carrier signal, It is a back-diffusion-of-gas means for a modulation means by which 113 modulates a diffusion subcarrier by the modulating signal 121, the circulator from which 114 classifies a sending signal and an input signal, and 115 to use a transceiver antenna, and for 116 to use a diffusion carrier signal, to carry out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal, and to generate the signal 120 for a recovery.

[0025] A detection modulation means for 130 to detect the sending signal from an interrogator 101, to generate the detection signal 133 in a transponder 102 on the other hand, and to perform a browning tone, a subcarrier modulating-signal generating means to generate the subcarrier modulating signal corresponding to the data signal 134 in 131, and 132 are transceiver antennas. In addition, in the diffusion signal generation means 110, the chip rate fc and the sequence length L are set up so that the frequency which carried out the integral multiple of the fc/L may not be

contained in the band of the output signal of the subcarrier modulating-signal generating means of a transponder 102. [0026] About the mobile identification unit constituted as mentioned above, the operation is explained below. First, when writing information in a transponder 102, in an interrogator 101, a diffusion carrier signal is modulated with the modulation means 113 by the modulating signal 121 corresponding to write-in data, and it sends out as a transmission wave X.

[0027] On the other hand, in a transponder 102, the transceiver antenna 132 receives a transmission wave X, it detects with the detection modulation means 130, and the information inside a transponder is rewritten with the detection signal 133.

[0028] And when reading information from a transponder 102, in an interrogator 101, a diffusion carrier signal is sent out as a transmission wave X from the transceiver antenna 115. In a transponder 102, the transceiver antenna 132 receives a transmission wave X, it becomes irregular with the detection modulation means 130 by the output signal of the subcarrier modulating-signal generating means 131 corresponding to a data signal 134, and the modulation reflected wave Y is reradiated from the transceiver antenna 132.

[0029] On the other hand, an interrogator 101 receives the modulation reflected wave Y with the transceiver antenna 115, performs back-diffusion of gas using a diffusion carrier signal with the back-diffusion-of-gas means 116, and acquires the signal 120 for a recovery. Although the spectrum of the signal 120 for a recovery contains the frequency component of the data signal by which the subcarrier modulation was carried out, and the frequency component of the pseudonoise signal which exists at intervals of the frequency of fc/L like drawing 2, since the frequency component of the pseudonoise signal of an fc/L interval does not lap with the band of a data signal, the transmit data from a transponder 102 is obtained by restoring to the signal for a recovery.

[0030] Moreover, when the transmission wave from other interrogators diffused by different pseudonoise signal is received by the interrogator 101, it decreases on the occasion of the back-diffusion of gas in the back-diffusion-of-gas means 116, and recovery operation is not affected.

[0031] In addition, in the above explanation, although the transceiver antenna 118 performed transmission and reception using the circulator 117, you may prepare a transmitting antenna and a receiving antenna respectively, without using a circulator.

[0032] Since the pseudonoise signals used for diffusion of a subcarrier differ and the frequency component of a diffusion signal is not [a mutual sending signal does not affect recovery operation and] in agreement with the data band from a transponder according to the mobile identification unit of this example as mentioned above when two or more interrogators exist, it can restore to the sending signal from a transponder.

[0033] (Example 2) A different point from the 1st example is hereafter explained about the 2nd example of this invention, referring to a drawing. Drawing 3 is the block schematics of the interrogator which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the 2nd example of this invention.

[0034] In drawing 3, 201 is the interrogator. 1st diffusion signal generation means by which 202 generates the 1st pseudonoise signal 210 in an interrogator 201, 2nd diffusion signal generation means by which 203 generates the 2nd false noise signal 211, The phase contrast control means by which 204 controls the phase contrast of the 1st and 2nd false noise signal, The VCO with which 205 generates a subcarrier, 1st diffusion subcarrier generating means by which 206 generates the 1st diffusion carrier signal using the 1st false noise signal, 2nd diffusion subcarrier generating means by which 207 generates the 2nd diffusion subcarrier using the 2nd false noise signal, and 214 are the signals for a recovery which carried out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal by the 2nd diffusion carrier signal. In addition, 114 is a circulator, 116 is a back-diffusion-of-gas means, and it is the same as that of the thing of drawing 1.

[0035] Moreover, in drawing 4, 220 is the directivity response pattern of the transceiver antenna 109. The field of A in drawing and B is a communication field in case the phase contrast of the 1st and 2nd false noise signal is t1 and t2, respectively.

[0036] About the mobile identification unit using the interrogator of the above composition, read-out operation from a transponder is explained below.

[0037] The 1st diffusion carrier signal 212 is transmitted from an interrogator 201. Back-diffusion of gas of an input signal is performed using the 2nd diffusion subcarrier. Only when a transponder is in the field of A of drawing 4 to which the propagation delay between an interrogator 201 and a transponder serves as abbreviation t1 by the phase contrast control means 204 when the phase contrast of the 1st and 2nd false noise signal is t1, the 2nd false noise signal which is the false noise signal and the diffusion signal of the 2nd diffusion carrier signal which are included in a modulation reflected wave from a transponder has correlation, and the transmit data from a transponder can be obtained.

[0038] Next, only when a setup of the phase contrast control means 204 is set to t2 and a transponder is in the field B to which the propagation delay between an interrogator 201 and a transponder serves as abbreviation t2, the transmit

data from a transponder can be obtained.

[0039] For example, when Transponder b exists in Field A to Transponder a and Field B, it can communicate with Transponder B, respectively by making a setup of phase contrast control means into transponders A and t2 by making it t1.

[0040] As mentioned above, according to the mobile identification unit of this example, by moving the field which can be communicated, the transponder from which the distance from an interrogator differs can be distinguished, and communication with each transponder can be performed by controlling the phase of the false noise signal of the diffusion subcarrier used for back-diffusion of gas.

[0041] (Example 3) A different point from the 2nd example is hereafter explained about the 3rd example of this invention, referring to a drawing. Drawing 5 is the block schematics of the interrogator which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the 3rd example of this invention.

[0042] In drawing 5, 301 is an interrogator. 1st diffusion signal generation means by which 202 generates the 1st pseudonoise signal 210 in an interrogator 301, 2nd diffusion signal generation means by which 203 generates the 2nd false noise signal 211, The phase contrast control means by which 204 controls the phase contrast of the 1st and 2nd false noise signal, The VCO with which 205 generates a subcarrier, 1st diffusion subcarrier generating means by which 206 generates the 1st diffusion carrier signal using the 1st false noise signal, As for 2nd diffusion subcarrier generating means by which 207 generates the 2nd diffusion subcarrier using the 2nd false noise signal, the signal for a recovery, with which 214 carried out back-diffusion of gas of the input signal by the 2nd diffusion carrier signal, and 114, a circulator and 116 are back-diffusion-of-gas meanses, and the above is the same as that of the composition of drawing 2.

[0043] Moreover, the directive control means by which a phase shifter, and 306 and 307 control an antenna element, and, as for 308, a directive adjustable means by which 302 changes the directivity response pattern of an interrogator, and 303 control the amount of phase shifts in phase shifters 305 and 306 as for a distributor, and 304 and 305, the phase contrast control means by which 309 controls the phase contrast of the 1st and 2nd false noise signal, and 310 are communication field control means which set up a communication field.

[0044] In drawing 6, a, b, and c are the directivity response patterns when setting the difference of the amount of phase shifts of phase shifters 305 and 306 to p1, p2, and p3. A -- B -- C -- phase contrast -- control means -- phase contrast -- t -- one -- ** -- having carried out -- the time -- communication -- possible -- a field -- it is -- A -- ' -- B -- ' -- C -- ' -- phase contrast -- t -- two -- ** -- having carried out -- the time -- communication -- possible -- a field -- it is .

[0045] About the mobile identification unit using the interrogator of the above composition, read-out operation from a transponder is explained below.

[0046] In an interrogator 301, a directive property is changed like a, b, and c of drawing 6 by changing the difference of the amount of phase shifts in phase shifters 305 and 306. When directional characteristics are a, the field which can be communicated is set to A by setting the phase contrast in the diffusion subcarrier generating means 202 as t1. Moreover, the field which can be communicated is moved to A' by setting phase contrast as t2.

[0047] Transponder a can communicate with Transponder b, respectively by carrying out a setup of directive control means to Transponder a, and p3 and t2 by setting a setup of p2 and phase contrast control means to t1, when Transponder b exists in Field C, respectively, field B' and.

[0048] According to the mobile identification unit of this example, communication with each transponder can be performed as mentioned above by moving a communication field and distinguishing a transponder by controlling the phase contrast of the signal which carries out back-diffusion of gas of the diffusion signal and input signal of a sending signal, and controlling the directivity of a transceiver antenna.

[0049] (Example 4) The 4th example of this invention is explained hereafter, referring to a drawing. Drawing 7 is the block schematics of the interrogator which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the 4th example of this invention.

[0050] An interrogator detection means by which a subcarrier generating means by which 401 consists of interrogators and 402 consists of VCO403 and PLL404, an interception means by which 405 has a switch function, and 406 detect a mixer in drawing 7, and 407 detects existence of an interrogator from the output signal of a mixer 406, and 408 are frequency means for switching which reference voltage and 410 follow LPF, 411 follows the output of an interrogator detection means, and a comparator and 409 change a setup of PLL404, and change carrier frequency.

[0051] About the mobile identification unit using the interrogator of the above composition, the operation is explained below.

[0052] In the state where transmission is intercepted by the interception means 405, a comparator 408 compares the output signal and reference voltage 409 of LPF410. In the state where the transmission from other interrogators which use the same subcarrier frequency band is received, the signal which has the frequency component of the difference of

a carrier signal in the output of LPF410 is seen. Therefore, when LPF410 is larger than reference voltage 409, other interrogators which use the same frequency band will exist. From the output of the interrogator detection means 407, when other interrogators are detected, it is the frequency means for switching 411, and a setup of PLL404 is changed and carrier frequency is changed. Detection operation of an interrogator judges existence of an interrogator according to 1 time or a multiple-times deed, and its state.

[0053] In addition, although the case where reference voltage 409 was fixed voltage was explained, you may use for reference voltage the output voltage of LPF410 at the time of receiving the reflected wave which the propagation delay of the sending signal was carried out, and it decreased from the interrogator 401 again, for example.

[0054] When other interrogators which use the same frequency band by the input signal when intercepting transmission are detected and other interrogators are detected according to the mobile identification unit of this example as mentioned above, it is switching frequency, and interference between interrogators can be avoided and it can communicate by the interrogator-transponder.

[0055] (Example 5) It explains hereafter, referring to a drawing about the 5th example of this invention. Drawing 8 is the block schematics of the interrogator which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the 5th example of this invention.

[0056] In drawing 8, 501 is diffusion sign means for switching which switch the sequence or phase of a false noise signal which an interrogator and 502 follow a diffusion signal generation means, 503 follows the output of the interrogator detection means 406, and the diffusion signal generation means 502 generates.

[0057] About the mobile identification unit using the interrogator of the above composition, the operation is explained below.

[0058] By the state where transmission is intercepted with the interception means 405, the output signal of the back-diffusion-of-gas means 116 is inspected with the interrogator detection means 406. A dc component is seen when a diffusion sign also has the same frequency component diffused when the transmission wave from the interrogator from which a diffusion sign differs using the same frequency band was received.

[0059] When other interrogators using the same frequency band are detected from an input signal when intercepting transmission and other interrogators are detected according to the mobile identification unit of this example as mentioned above, it is switching the sequence or phase of a diffusion signal, and interference between interrogators can be avoided and it can communicate by the interrogator-transponder.

[0060] (Example 6) It explains hereafter, referring to a drawing about the 6th example of this invention. Drawing 9 is the block schematics of the interrogator which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the 6th example of this invention.

[0061] In drawing 9, 601 is the 1st interrogator and 611 is the 2nd interrogator. A reference signal generating means, the reference signal output terminal which 602 and 612 output the output signal of the reference signal generating meanses 602 and 612 to 603, and outputs 613 out of an interrogator, respectively, the reference signal input terminal into which 604 and 614 input a reference signal from the exterior, and 605 are the reference signal means for switching which choose the output of the reference signal generating means 602, or the input signal of a reference signal input terminal as an initialization signal of the diffusion subcarrier generating means 606, and reference signal means for switching with the same said of 615.

[0062] About the mobile identification unit using the interrogator of the above composition, the operation is explained below.

[0063] The reference signal output terminal 603 and the reference signal input terminal 614 are connected, the output signal of the reference signal generating means 602 is chosen by the reference signal means for switching 605, and the input signal of the reference signal input terminal 614 is chosen by the reference signal means for switching 615. Since the diffusion sign generating means of interrogators 601 and 611 synchronizes and is initialized to the output signal of the reference signal generating means 602, the phase relation of the diffusion signal of an interrogator 601 and an interrogator 611 is maintained.

[0064] As mentioned above, according to the mobile identification unit of this example, the synchronization between diffusion signals is performed by sharing a reference signal between two or more interrogators by the cable, and while two or more interrogators exist by maintaining the phase relation of the diffusion signal between interrogators, it can communicate between interrogator-transponders without interference.

[0065] (Example 7) It explains hereafter, referring to a drawing about the 7th example of this invention. Drawing 10 is the block schematics of the transponder which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the 7th example of this invention.

[0066] In drawing 10 701 the 1st antenna and 703 for a transponder and 702 The 2nd antenna, A field judging means by which 704 judges whether are a detection modulation means and 705 contained into the rectification modulation

means by the output voltage of a rectification modulation means, and 706 is contained in the radio transfer-of-power field, The modulating-signal means for switching which intercept the input of the modulating signal 721 to a rectification modulation means while 707 has received the transfer of power, The 1st electrical power system for which the power supply means for switching switched as the output of a rectification modulation means used for drive power in 708 in a radio transfer-of-power field, and 709 use a built-in power supply, and 710 always uses a built-in power supply, and 711 are the 2nd electrical power system which uses the output of the rectification modulation means 705 in a transfer-of-power field.

[0067] About the mobile identification unit using the transponder of the above composition, the operation is explained below.

[0068] In a radio transfer-of-power field, the voltage corresponding to transmission power occurs in the output of the rectification modulation means 705. When generating of this voltage is detected by the field judging means, the modulating signal to the rectification modulation means 705 is intercepted by modulating-signal means for switching, and the 2nd electrical power system 711 is connected to the rectification modulation means 705 by the power supply means for switching 708.

[0069] In both the fields by which a transfer of power is not carried out, the detection modulation means 704 and the rectification modulation means 705 are used for a modulation.

[0070] As mentioned above, according to the mobile identification unit of this example, an electric power supply can be received in the field which prepares two modulation systems in a transponder, gives the function of detection to one side, and gives the function of power reception to another side and by which the radio electric power supply is carried out, and longer distance ***** can also communicate with an interrogator in becoming irregular by two modulation systems in the other field.

[0071] (Example 8) It explains hereafter, referring to a drawing about the example of this invention octavus. Drawing 11 is the block schematics of the transponder which is the important section of the mobile identification unit in the example of the octavus of this invention.

[0072] In drawing 11, a reference signal reproduction means by which an interrogator and 802 reproduce modulating-signal means for switching, and, as for 803, 801 reproduces a reference signal from the output signal of the back-diffusion-of-gas means 116, the initialization signal means for switching as which 804 chooses the initialization signal of a diffusion signal generation means, and 805 are synchronous operation signal generation meanses to make synchronous operation perform at the decided time.

[0073] Synchronous operation is explained about the mobile identification unit using the interrogator of the above composition.

[0074] If the time set as the synchronous operation signal generation means 805 comes when an interrogator 801 is an interrogator used as criteria, with the reference signal generated by the reference signal generating means 602, a diffusion subcarrier will be modulated by the modulation means 113, and it will transmit. Moreover, a diffusion signal generation means is initialized by the reference signal generated by the reference signal generating means 602.

[0075] On the other hand, when an interrogator 801 synchronizes with a criteria interrogator, the transmission wave from a criteria interrogator is received and a reference signal is reproduced by the reference signal reproduction means, and it is initializing the diffusion signal generation means 606 with the reproduced reference signal, and synchronizes with a criteria interrogator.

[0076] According to the mobile identification unit of this example, by performing synchronous operation for every fixed time, a gap of the clock used for generating of a false noise signal can be amended, and the phase relation of the false diffusion signal between each interrogators can be kept above.

[0077]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to this invention, the diffusion subcarrier of an interrogator and the subcarrier of a transponder do not interfere, but communication between good interrogator transponders can be performed.

[0078] Moreover, when two or more transponders exist around an interrogator, a transponder can be distinguished by moving a communication field and communication between interrogator-transponders can be performed.

[0079] Moreover, the decorrelational nature of the false noise signal of the interrogator of each [not interfering in the interrogators from which the false noise signal to be used differs, and sharing a reference signal between using for a sending signal from an interrogator the diffusion subcarrier generated with the diffusion subcarrier generating means, even if two or more interrogators exist] can be maintained, and each interrogator can operate uninfluential in each other.

[0080] Moreover, by switching the sequence of frequency or a false noise signal, and a phase, the interrogator which used the same frequency or the false noise signal is detected with an interrogator detection means, and interference

between interrogators can be avoided, and each interrogator is stabilized uninfluential and can operate. [0081] Moreover, exhaustion of a built-in power supply is suppressed by rectifying and using the power transmitted in the transponder in the field by which the transfer of power is carried out, and use of a longer period is enabled, and some which become size have the industrial value -- communication is more possible possible in the latus range by using two antennas for a modulation -- in the field by which a transfer of power is not carried out.

[Translation done.]

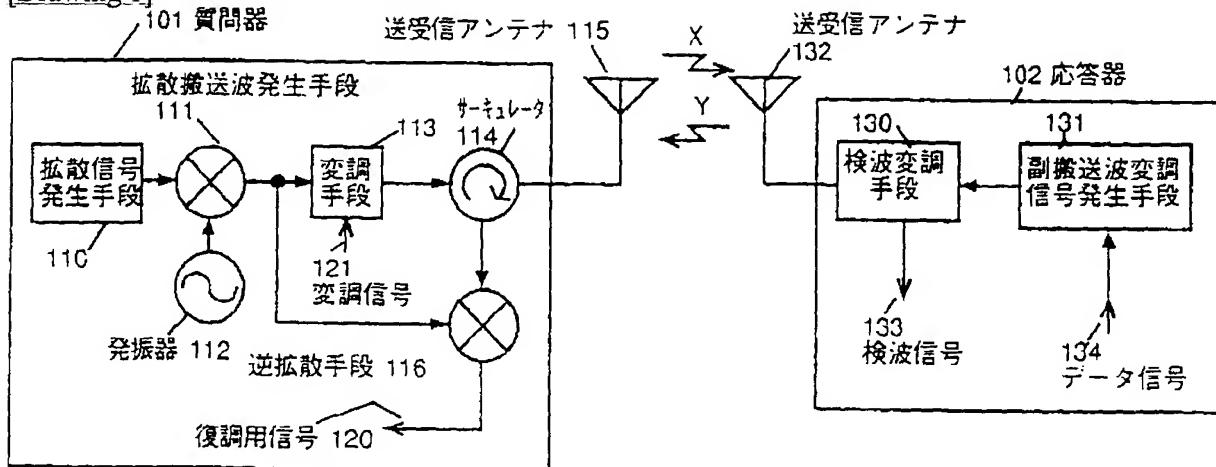
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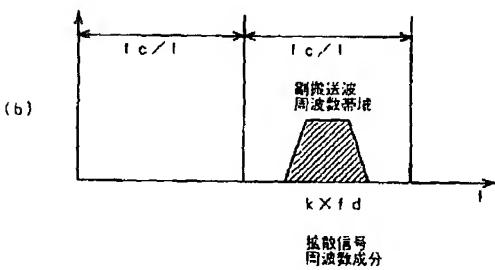
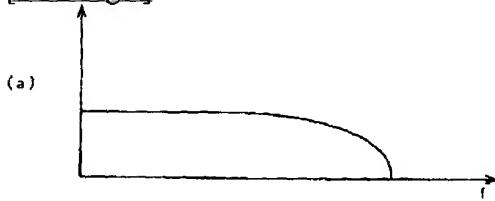
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

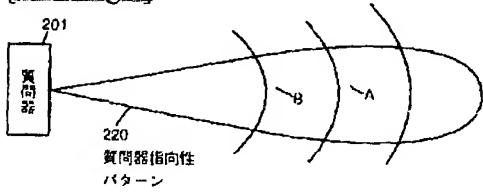
[Drawing 1]



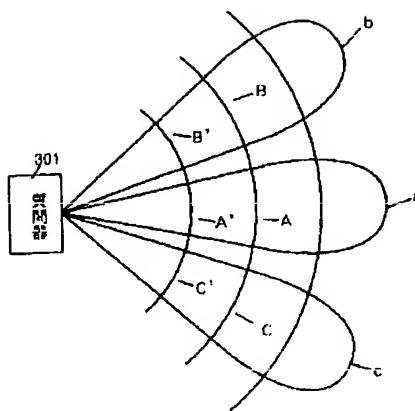
[Drawing 2]



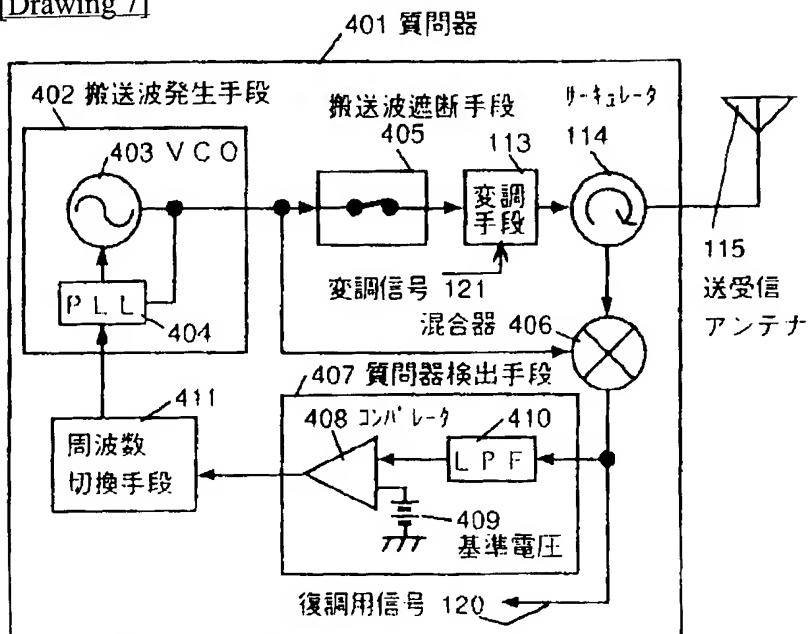
[Drawing 4]



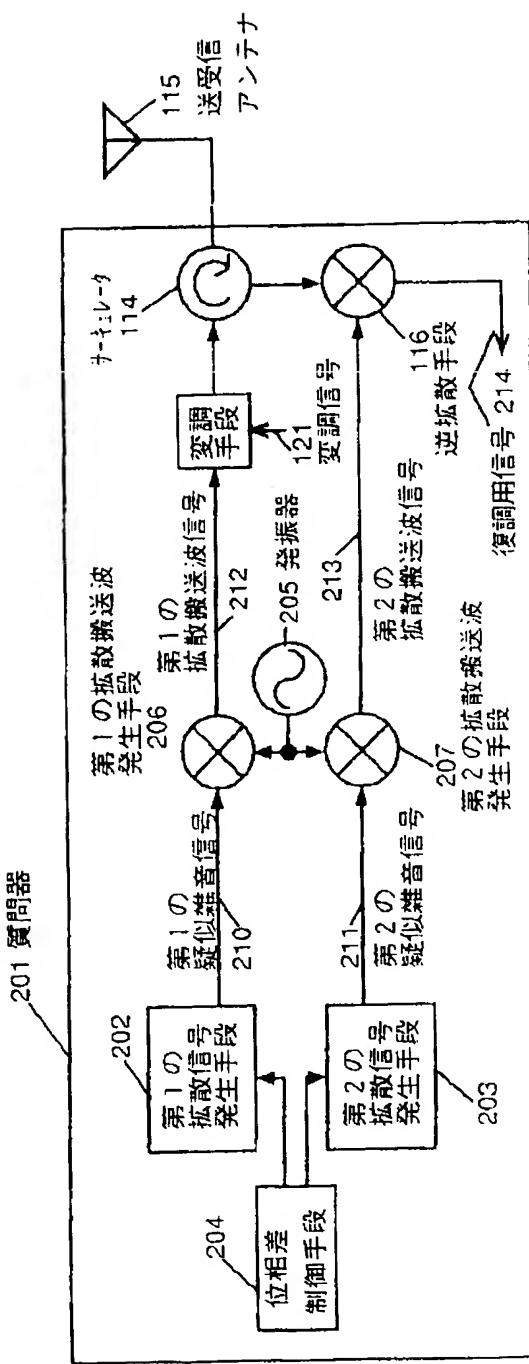
[Drawing 6]



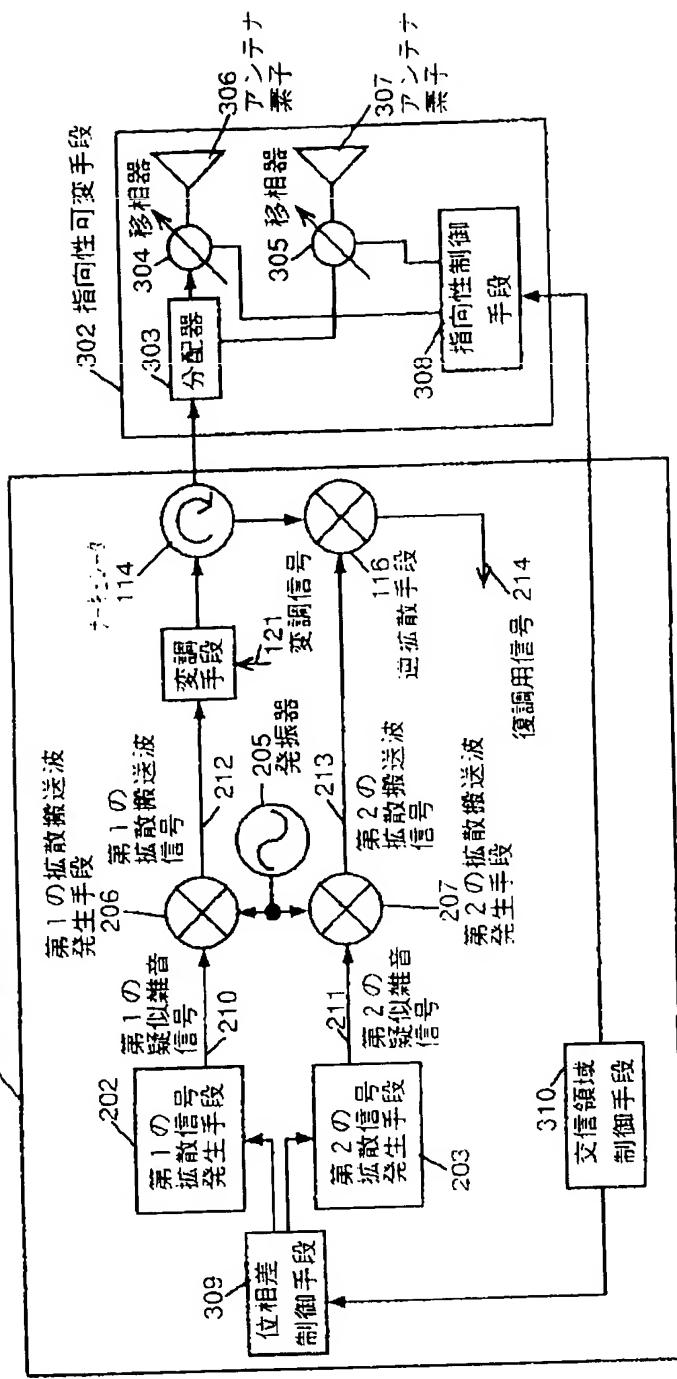
[Drawing 7]



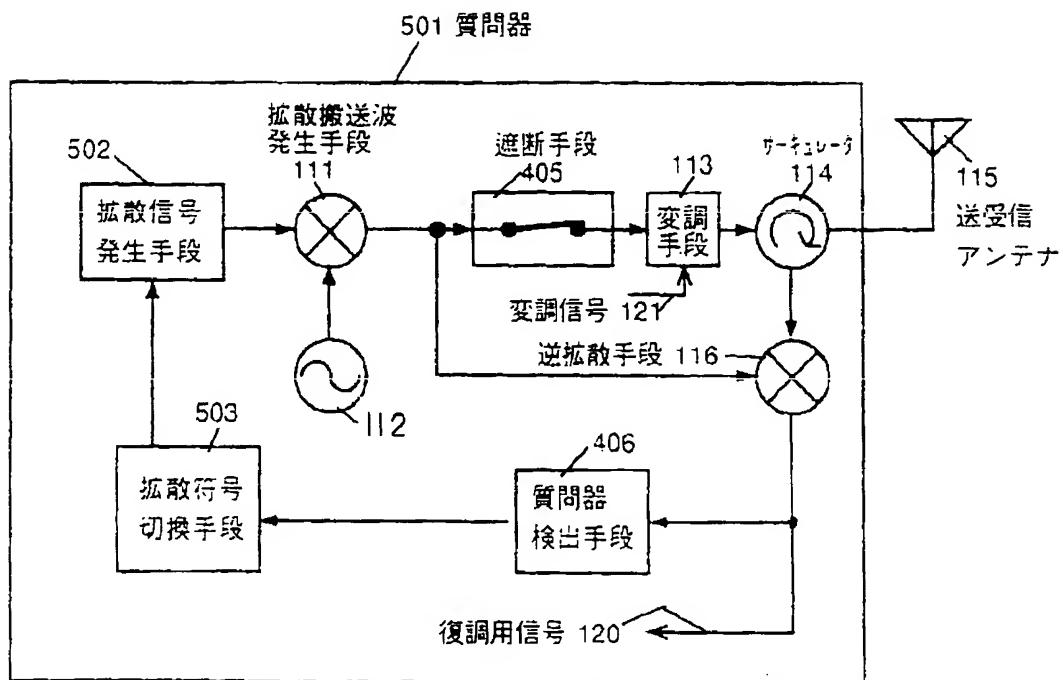
[Drawing 3]



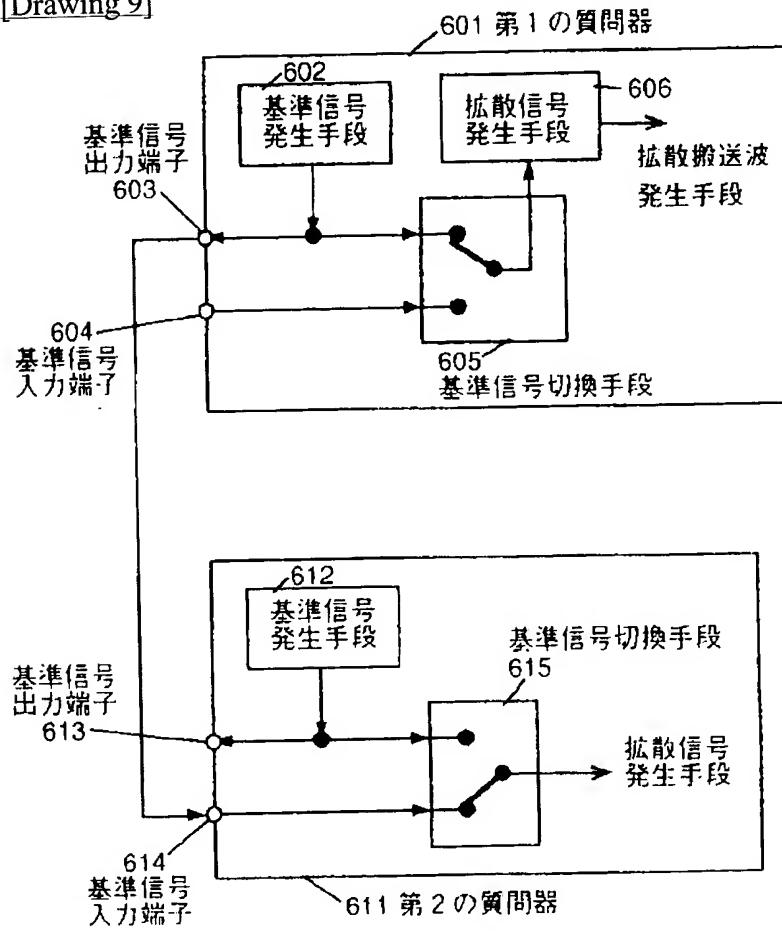
[Drawing 5]



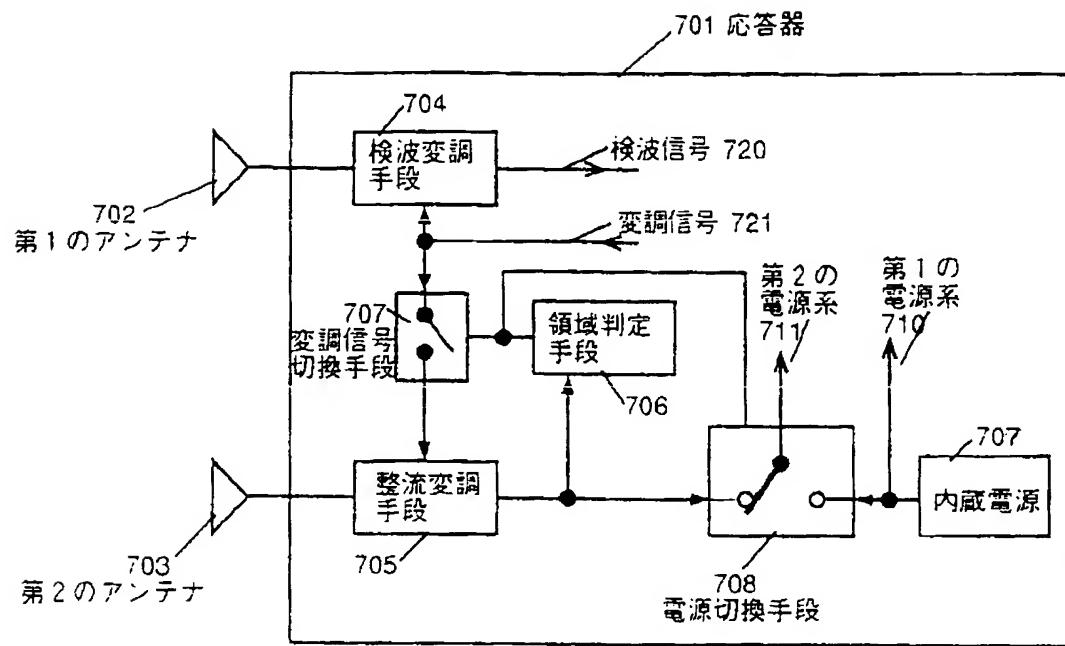
[Drawing 8]



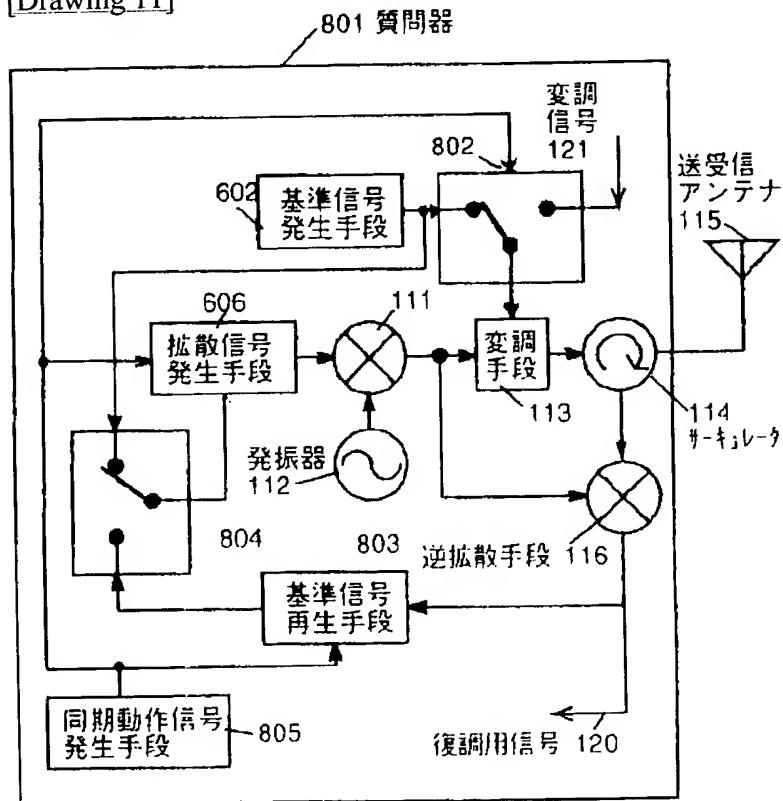
[Drawing 9]



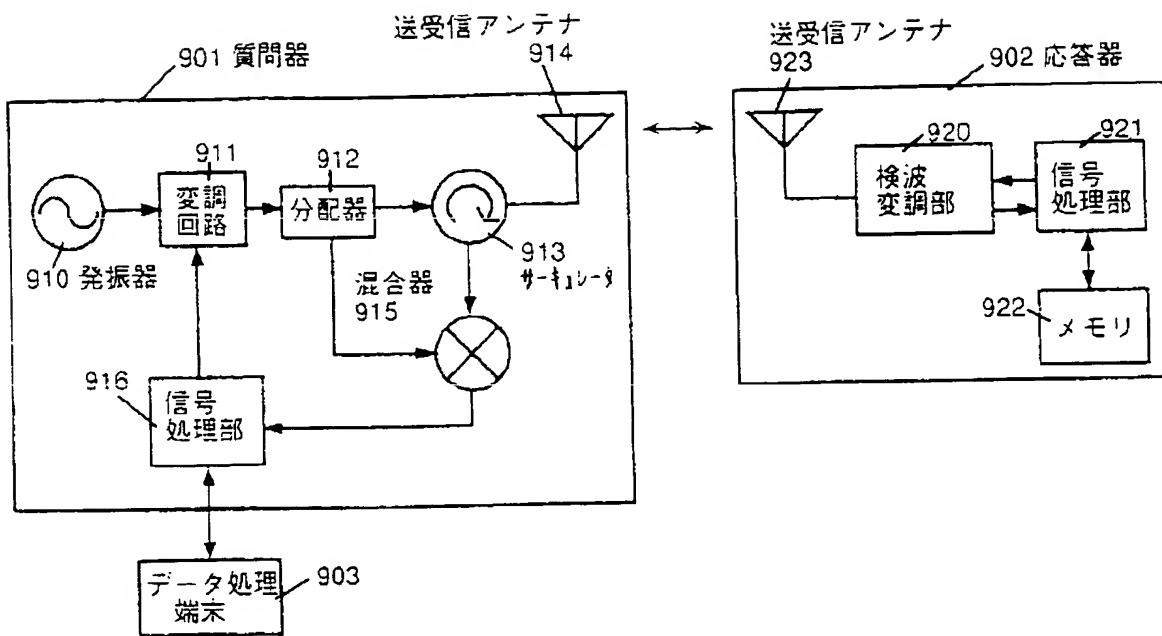
[Drawing 10]



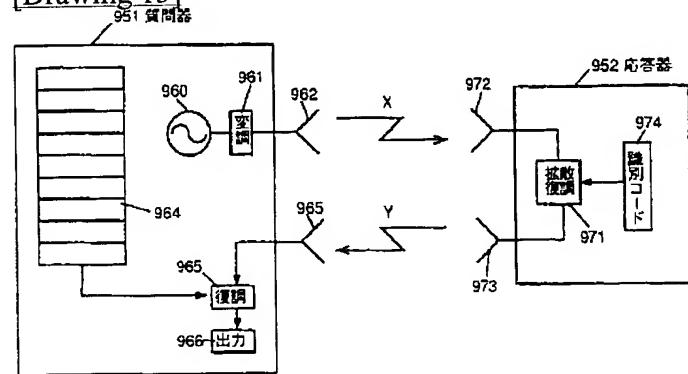
[Drawing 11]



[Drawing 12]



[Drawing 13]



[Translation done.]